Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Keep Your Eyes Open
Beware of Imitations
Insist on Globus
GENUINE REFILL

GLOBUS

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

THE newly established Israel Academy and the Van Leer Centre for the Advancement of Human Science are appropriately to be housed in the same premises, for the one must be complemented by the other. Although the Academy will be composed of 20 founding members drawn in equal numbers from the exact sciences and the humanities, there are tasks to be done which extend beyond its scope. This is the attempt to discover the human implications latent in scientific discovery and their effect on the development of human culture, the future of man and the new way he has to find if his knowledge and mastery of the material world is not utterly to destroy him.

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THOSE whose vision brought them to the concept of the new Centre, and the late Bernard Van Leer was among their leaders, have always had difficulty in explaining just what they intended the Centre to attain. This is perfectly understandable, for to define the aim of the Centre clearly almost means finding the solution to the problem. It is easy to state that the pace of man's discovery of his mastery over the forces of nature has outrun his moral ability to control those forces morally. This is not a new phenomenon. It goes back to Cain and Abel; for when the former began to till the ground, he invented an effective tool which he also used almost at once to slay his brother. And so it has been throughout history; and yet man manages to survive and make progress. Today, in the control of the warlike uses of nuclear power, there is an interesting situation which perhaps takes us a step beyond this old stalemate. Leaders of men frankly admit that they are afraid of the potentialities of the power they control; they are quite aware of the consequences of its careless use or abuse; but also confess that fear of that same power in the hands of others is the determining factor in preventing them from turning the resources spent on accumulating it to constructive, creative and humanitarian ends.

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IT is a curious development today that the politicians are more alive to the problem of almost unlimited power concentratable into a few hands than are the scientists. Thus, when he spoke about the new Centre this week, Prof. Aharon Katzir, who is one of the leading spirits in planning it, had some harsh things to say about his fellow scientists. He pointed out the immense growth of the new technocracy and at the same time warned that it was increasingly and deliberately oblivious of the social implications of its work. He went so far as to state that except for their struggle to obtain better material rewards, they were "content," and in general found "satisfaction" in the work they were doing. It is another and more disturbing way of putting the conventional scientists' attitude on the subject: "We just do the research; it is not our business to worry what is done with our work."

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THE increasing dominance of the new technocracy makes us insist that scientists must begin to make it their business and to worry about the social and humanitarian implications inherent in their work. The Centre has been established precisely to invite the world's and Israel's leading scientists so to worry and give them the optimum conditions in which to meet together with those who devote their lives to the humanities, to probe together the problems of the expression of the human spirit and try to come to some conclusions.

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ONE wonders how far the new Centre will be able to encourage the study not just of science and its sociological, moral and humanitarian implications, but also the evolution of scientific methods in the study of those data which have roughly been relegated in the past to the rather vague and undefined field of theology. A case can be made out for the idea that the data of theology — to use the word in its widest possible connotation — are not just nebulous assertions and hypotheses but observable manifestations of human conduct which can be subjected to proper scientific treatment. Since theologians as such, by training, habit, prejudice and obscurantism, are in general incapable of giving the spirit of man and the outside forces which affect him such revolutionary consideration, perhaps the Centre will find the way to an exact study of the phe in man which does not respond to material tests.

Tel Aviv, December 26.

Christmas Halt In Quemoy Shelling

TAIPEH (Reuter). — Chinese shore guns stopped shelling Quemoy at 11.30 a.m. in what the Communist Fukien Radio described as an observance of Christmas Day, the Defence Ministry announced on Thursday.

Syrian Communists Said Being Arrested

A wave of arrests is taking place among left-wing elements in Syria, following Abdul Nasser's speech in Port Said last Tuesday attacking the Syrian Communists, the Arab News Agency reported from Beirut on Thursday night.

The agency, quoting travellers reaching the Lebanese capital from Damascus, said that as soon as Nasser's speech was broadcast over the Syrian radio, the Secretary of the Communist Party there, Khaled Bakdash, fled to Europe, while other Communist leaders immediately went into hiding.

BAKDASH

The report added that the Damascus daily "E-Nur" has been closed down by the authorities.

The Syrian Communist party was reported to have gone underground last February following the Egypt-Syrian merger and the dissolution of all political parties pending the formation of a "National Union" movement on Egyptian lines. Bakdash left for East Europe and stayed for some time in Moscow and Prague before returning to Damascus in October.

Beirut Radio reported that the Ministerial Central Committee which has been established to speed up the reform plan for the Syrian region (as mentioned by Nasser in his speech) will have among its members the U.A.R. Minister of Municipal Affairs, Abdul Latif Baghdad, who is also Vice-President, and Minister of Interior Zakaria Muhi e-Din.

This group, which has been given wide powers, will sit indefinitely in Damascus and will supervise the strengthening of the Egypt-Syria union.

Dag: Continuing Refugee Relief

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjold, on Wednesday attended a Christmas Eve Party given by the Swedish-Danish battalion of the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza area.

Earlier in the day he attended a reception given by the Governor of Gaza. There, Sheikh Abdullah Abu Sitti, Secretary of the Palestine Arab refugees' congress, made an appeal to Mr. Hammarskjold, saying: "We want to return home. Our problem is not one of relief."

The U.N. Secretary General, quoted by Reuter, replied: "I agree that the refugee problem is not one of relief, but relief is needed until a broader solution is found. I am working for this solution."

According to a report in the Old City daily "A-Diffa," Mr. Hammarskjold added that the future of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency was now in his hands, and that he believed the organization would remain in existence until the refugee problem was solved.

UNRWA Theft Reported

The same newspaper reported on Thursday that a number of senior U.N.R.W.A. officials have been detained in connection with the theft of 500 large tents from the Agency's main stores in the Sheikh Jarah quarter of Jerusalem.

The tents were said to have been transported to Ramallah in six lorries and sold there.

Z.O.A. Head Urges U.S. Aliya

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Mr. Abraham Redelheim, holding his first press conference as new President of the Zionist Organization of America, on Wednesday came out four square for American *aliya* to Israel as "one of the central tasks on which hinges the future of the Zionist movement."

He blamed the Israel authorities for failing to provide the necessary housing and for not creating in America a climate to make *aliya* an ideal of self-enrichment, rather than escape from anti-Semitism and discrimination. "The sooner this realization will find acceptance in Israel, the brighter will be the prospects for the success of the *aliya* programme." He added that the ZOA had in a few days collected $25,000 of the promised $100,000 for the Hitahdut Olei America's mortgage fund.

Mr. Redelheim coupled his *aliya* declaration with a rather sharp personal attack on Mr. Shimon Peres based on tendentious misinformation published in Yiddish newspapers, the only ones which Jews can read in this City while the English-language press is closed by the deliverymen's strike.

Mr. Redelheim set up his straw man, reporting that the Director-General of the Israel Defence Ministry had told Israel correspondents last week that the Zionist Movement was "trying to monopolize" political statements in support of Israel when this task can better be performed by the UJA. Mr. Redelheim then cleverly demolished his straw man. "Heretofore" he said, "American Zionists have sometimes been taken to task for not doing more in the political sphere. Now Peres attacks us for doing too much."

Your correspondent, who was present at the Peres press conference, pointed out that Mr. Peres had never said anything resembling this. He did refer to the unfortunate decline of the ZOA and the need to fill the political vacuum. Though the UJA's efforts are devoted entirely to philanthropy, and anything else would endanger its income tax deduction benefits, its efforts in support of Israel were appreciated by Israel, Mr. Peres explained.

Furthermore, Mr. Redelheim was told that Mr. Peres had cautioned against any public discussion which could be picked up by Israel's enemies to attack the UJA's income tax status as has been done in past years, and suggested that he withdraw his remarks or declare them "off the record." He did not agree.

("Aliya" from Britain — Page 11)

Nationalism In Africa Lauded

ACCRA (Reuter). — Lord Listowel, Ghana's Governor-General, said in a nation-wide Christmas Eve broadcast that African nationalism "bodes well for the future of Africa."

"The quest for freedom and progress, which aims at no less a goal than a United States of Africa, is drawing the African peoples of every territory and nation closer together than they have ever been in the past," he declared.

He praised many developments in Ghana since independence last year, and said Ghana's relations with foreign countries and her reputation in the outside world had both shown an exciting advance in the last year.

Moscow Keeps Up Anti-Israel Radio Campaign

LONDON (INA). — The barrage of anti-Israel broadcasts continues over Moscow radio, with Israel being presented to Soviet listeners as a "puppet" of the "imperialist colonizers" —particularly of the U.S.

A broadcast monitored here continued to urge people in the Soviet Union to acquire the anti-Israel book published recently by the State Publishing House under the title: "The State of Israel; Its Position and Policy." (The book was reviewed at length in The Jerusalem Post on November 28.)

Moscow Radio emphasized that "the facts presented in this book show that during the armed intervention by Britain and the U.S. in Jordan and Lebanon, the Israel ruling circles were in collusion with the aggressors and provided the territory of their country as a transit base for their troops, and also for the overflight of U.S. and British planes."

The broadcast attributed the "bellicosity of the Israel rulers" not to "casual events or to the diplomatic mistakes of individuals who form part of the Israeli Government," but to the "vicious nature of the basic political line of the circles at the helm of the Israel State."

'Imperialist Outpost'

"The group of extreme bourgeois Zionists now in power in Israel fail to see, nor do they wish to see, the historically dictated doom of imperialism and its inevitable end. On the contrary, they hope with the aid of colonialism to strengthen and widen the boundaries of the Israel State. Thus, the State of Israel has been made to become the forward post of imperialism in the Near East and a battle line of expiring imperialism," the Moscow broadcast asserted.

"The U.S. and the other imperialist countries are having their way with Israel, thanks to their close contacts with the main Zionist parties which form the Government coalition in Israel. The main role in the coalition is played by the ruling Party, Mapai, headed by Premier Ben-Gurion. This party stands for an aggressive policy in relation to the Arabs. It is characteristic that it is this very pro-U.S. party which was one of the instigators of Israel's attack on Egypt. Another party which supports U.S. imperialism in Israel is the Herut Party," Moscow Radio added.

Bentov Denies 'Unofficial' Bid To Arrange Meeting With Nehru

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, on Thursday issued a statement denying a report that he had attempted to arrange a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, without the knowledge of the Foreign Ministry.

The report, which was published in Thursday's afternoon newspapers, related to the Development Minister's abortive Far-East mission. Mr. Bentov was said to have contacted Mr. Shad Polier, Treasurer of the World Jewish Congress Executive in New York, asking him to use his personal influence with a number of Asian leaders and U.S. diplomats who had served in Asian countries to facilitate a meeting with the Indian Premier.

Mr. Polier, who is a well-known New York lawyer and the son-in-law of the late Rabbi Stephen Wise, has close relations with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress Executive. After consulting his Asian and U.S. contacts, including the former U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, the report continued, Mr. Polier informed Mr. Bentov that it would be inadvisable for an Israel Minister to attempt to arrange meetings with Indian Government officials without going through the normal diplomatic channels.

Mr. Polier submitted copies of his exchange of letters with Mr. Bentov to the Israel Consul General in New York, Mr. Simha Pratt, who in turn forwarded them to the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Meir. She then brought the matter to the attention of several Cabinet members, stating that Mr. Bentov's action was an unprecedented breach of recognized procedure.

Since it had by this time already been agreed, on the insistence of the Foreign Ministry, that Mr. Bentov would not visit India, Ceylon or Burma, the Ministry considered the matter as closed. However, it was revived following Mr. Bentov's publication of the correspondence between Mr. Eshkol, Mr. Ben-Gurion and himself, and the subsequent heated exchange at last Sunday's Cabinet meeting, at which reference was made to Mr. Bentov's action.

But even then the Foreign Ministry was not in favour of making the matter public, it is reliably learned, and senior Foreign Ministry officials were apparently surprised to read Thursday's newspaper reports.

In his statement on Thursday, Mr. Bentov said that in his first discussion with the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, he had stressed that the trip to India could only be in the nature of an official one. He denied in particular that he had requested a meeting with Premier Nehru of India, and declared that the political and partisan aims of rumours concerning the projected mission were "transparent."

The truth is, said Mr. Bentov, that he had emphasized at a meeting with Mr. Polier here during the summer the importance of the mission, and requested his assistance. He had later informed him in writing of what he had told Mr. Eytan — that the Israel Government would not approach the Indian Government in this connection until it was certain that the latter would be prepared to receive the Israel delegation and show it Indian development projects.

Mr. Eytan, when asked to give his views on the statement, refused to comment.

French Stop Danish Ship with Explosives

PARIS (Reuter). — The Navy Ministry announced on Thursday that a French gunboat has apprehended the 366-ton Danish tramp steamer, Granita, off the coast of Algeria.

The announcement said the ship was loaded with 40 tons of TNT destined for the F.L.N. insurgent forces.

H. T. Reisner and Family

will be pleased to receive relatives and friends on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of

ILAN

on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1959, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at their home, Rehov Lakhish, Ahuza, Haifa.

Locusts Hit Sharon Crops, Appear in Kinneret Region

Jerusalem Post Staff

Locust extermination teams went into action on Thursday in a new danger spot, the rich farming area of Emek Hefer in the central coastal region, while swarms of pink locusts landed early in the morning in the vicinity of Ein Gev on the east bank of Lake Kinneret.

The citrus groves and fields of Emek Hefer were swarming with locusts since noon. The water tower of the Youth Aliya school of Ne'urim was entirely covered with them. The clouds of locusts which descended along the coast concentrated on Kibbutz Gassah and Shefayim.

Three planes of the Plant Protection Department are fighting the swarms by spraying a wide area, but farmers in the area are extremely worried as to the fate of their crops and groves, which so far have survived the drought.

Beet Crops Hurt

With the rise of temperature at noon, some of the swarms took off for the north. However, sugar beet crops in particular were damaged in the Sharon plain.

From Shefayim, it was reported that locusts settled on the sand dunes near the seashore in order to lay eggs, while another swarm destroyed 2,000 dunams of the settlement's barley and vetch crops.

The locusts in the Kinneret region swept in from the east. They were spotted on Wednesday afternoon but did not settle then. Early this morning farmers going out to their fields saw the insects swooping down on the banana groves and vegetable gardens of Ein Gev. But by noon, when an easterly wind began to blow, the locusts took off with the breezes and it is assumed that they settled along the western bank, although it is not yet known where.

Locusts settled in a dense swarm on Thursday in the Lachish region villages of Shahar and Nir Chen, but were driven off before any great damage was caused.

Histadrut Approves IL 20m. Wage Rise

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive on Thursday, after a tense debate, voted against a general wage rise as part of its industrial policy for the coming two years.

The Mapai majority on the Executive approved the proposals of the Trades Union Department for social welfare benefit improvements costing IL20m. They did so against the bitter opposition of the Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda factions, who called for wage increases costing IL100m. Ha'oved Hazioni (Progressive) abstained. Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Yisrael — which do not vote in the Executive — supported the opposition.

Also attending the meeting were the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, the Mapam leader Mr. Y. Hazan, M.K., and the former head of Solel Boneh, Mr. Hillel Dan, who made his first public appearance since the concern's reorganization. The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, interrupted the proceedings to welcome back Mr. Dan, and hoped he would take an active part in the development of Histadrut industry. (Observers felt that this unexpected observation demonstrated a *rapprochement* between the two, and predicted Mr. Dan's return to active work in Heyrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company.)

Relations Strained

Relations between Mapai and Mapam were considerably strained during the discussion, with bitter recriminations spilling over into the general political field. In presenting his Trades Union Department's proposals, Mr. A. Becker stressed that contrary to opposition claims, workers' living standards had risen steadily over the past years. Forty-four per cent of employed workers now owned their own homes, while over 300,000 persons were covered by Histadrut pension schemes. The nominal value of wages rose between 1957-8 by 21 per cent while their real value rose by seven per cent, he pointed out.

He told the opposition that their proposals would start an "avalanche of demands" which would cost the country a total of IL350m., and warned Mapam that general wage rises would involve a cut in development funds.

Mr. Lavon decried "the unholy coalition of Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Yisrael" aided by Mr. Y. Shostak, M.K., head of Herut's National Labour Federation, "who embarked on the demagogic trail of demands which would undermine our efforts for development, security and absorption."

Mrs. Esther Wilenska, the Communist M.K., then interjected, "It's all for militarism; you will get help from the East when you become neutralists."

Mr. Y. Woschina, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, and Mr. Y. Yudin, of Mapam, in presenting their parties' joint proposals, complained that the majority in the Government and Histadrut "ignored the wasteful spending of the rich" while depressing living standards. They demanded wage increases of 15 per cent for industry and building, and 20 per cent for farming, a return to payment of the C-o-L allowance every quarter, and larger increases in social welfare benefits.

CHRISTMAS CHEER IN CYPRUS; CURFEW OVER

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The curfew on Greek Cypriot youths imposed several months ago was lifted at dawn on Thursday, and no curfews are now in force in the island.

On Christmas morning Cypriots packed the churches to hear a "Peace with Justice" encyclical from Archbishop Makarios, read from the altars. They cheered and shouted: "Long live Makarios, long live Enosis and Eoka," as Eoka leaflets with the latest peace offer fluttered down on them from church balconies.

Security forces, which were reduced to a minimum, did not patrol the vicinity of the churches.

Danger of War Over Berlin, Gromyko Warns

Draws Parallel with Sarajevo

MOSCOW (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned on Thursday that if the Berlin problem is not solved along lines suggested by Russia a "new, big war" may start in which millions would die.

"The flame of war would inevitably spread to the American continent, for today's military techniques have virtually eliminated the difference between distant theatres of war and those close at hand," he declared.

Mr. Gromyko was addressing a joint session of the Supreme Soviet and answering questions put to the Government by a group of deputies the previous day.

He said that if no agreement was reached with Western powers on Berlin, Russia "will have no alternative but to hand to East Germany the functions she has been exercising in Berlin and along the lines of communications between Berlin and West Germany."

GROMYKO

He likened the situation, if the issue is not resolved, "to that in which Sarajevo found itself on the eve of World War I."

(On December 19 the NATO Council, at the end of its Paris meeting, rejected the Soviet proposal to end four-power controls over Berlin and called for negotiations on the whole German problem.)

Raps U.S. Notes

"The U.S. memorandum on Berlin as published recently contains true facts mixed together with wrong conclusions and many tendentious statements, while the reference to free elections in Germany in the recent NATO session communique is a trick used to cover up the unwillingness to negotiate on the Berlin question," he said.

"The Soviet people consider that the continuation of wartime cooperation with the U.S. and Britain is necessary in time of peace. But the Western powers have chosen another path in their policy," he added.

Mr. Gromyko declared that if Britain and the U.S. did not abandon testing nuclear weapons forever Russia would consider herself free to do as many tests as the West.

He recalled that the Soviet Government had interrupted nuclear tests, and said "To our regret the U.S. and Britain refused to follow our lead."

Ready for Accord

He said the Soviet Government was ready to sign an agreement on stopping nuclear tests any time, even tomorrow and without any conditions. "If such an agreement is signed the Soviet Government is ready to stop on the very same day and forever all tests of nuclear weapons together with the U.S. and Britain," Mr. Gromyko said.

"It has become clear that the governments of the two great powers had no intention of stopping their tests. They tried to acquire superiority over the Soviet Union by using the Soviet interruption in testing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union had to resume testing in order to preserve the interests of its defence and security," he said.

"The Soviet Government had a right to continue the tests as long as the number of tests made in the Soviet Union was behind the number of Anglo-American tests as made by March 1, 1958."

Mr. Gromyko then described the current Geneva conference of experts. "No complete agreement has yet been reached. Some articles were agreed upon but the U.S. and Britain have not yet agreed to basic conditions of the Soviet proposal.

"They agree to stop tests for a year which means that they can use this year to study the results of the tests already made and prepare for a new series. This shows that the British and American Governments are unwilling to stop testing nuclear weapons forever," Mr. Gromyko said.

(The Geneva test ban conference has adjourned for the Christmas holidays after agreeing on four draft articles of a treaty to end nuclear testing under international controls.)

Russia was willing to allow testing of nuclear charges for peaceful purposes. But the Soviet Government wanted this to be conditional on the West and Russia making an equal number of tests each. The number of tests to be made every year should be agreed upon in advance.

On the prevention of surprise attacks, Mr. Gromyko said that the Western powers were only interested in learning all about Soviet rockets and submarines. This might lead to more suspicion and a more intense armaments race. "The American intelligence has for a long time wanted to learn about Soviet armaments. But why should we comply with their wishes?" Mr. Gromyko asked.

Marshal Sokolovsky, speaking in the foreign affairs debate, warned Britain that the British Isles "would suffer a decisive blow in the first few days if not the first few hours" in the event of a clash.

He described a speech made recently by the British Defence Minister, Mr. Duncan Sandys, as "threatening the Soviet Union." Before doing that, he said, Mr. Sandys should remember the fate of England in case of the outbreak of a new war.

He said that the Russian proposal on Berlin was not in the nature of an ultimatum.

The Supreme Soviet session ended after deputies had approved resolutions supporting,

- Soviet efforts to achieve a ban on nuclear tests and continued efforts in that direction.
- Soviet policy on Berlin and efforts to continue work for a solution with hopes that the West will contribute towards settling the Berlin problem.

'Enemy of People' Term Not Wanted

MOSCOW, (Reuter). — The Supreme Soviet on Thursday heard a proposal to drop the legal formula "enemy of the people," strongly criticized by Premier Khrushchev as an instrument introduced by Stalin to suppress opponents.

The Soviet news agency, TASS, said the proposal appeared in the new draft criminal and military code presented to a joint meeting of the Supreme Soviet by Mr. Dimitri Polyansky, Chairman of the Juridical Commission of the Council of the Union.

Soviet Youth Chief Heads Security

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Alexander Mikailovich Shelepin, 40-year-old youth leader, was on Thursday named new head of the Soviet state security forces. He replaces Army General Ivan Serov, who was removed from the post on his transfer to other, unspecified, work on December 9.

Mr. Shelepin was proposed by Mr. Mikhail Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, during Thursday afternoon's session of the Presidium.

His appointment presumably indicates retention of the state security forces in their present form, and dispels speculation about a reorganization or amalgamation under the M.V.D. (Ministry of Internal Affairs).

Komsomol Head

Mr. Shelepin was First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol (Communist Youth League) for several years up to April 1958, when he was removed "in view of his transfer to other work"

He played a prominent role in urging a reform of Soviet education and in revitalizing the anti-religion campaign among youth. He is also known to some youth organizations outside the Soviet Union, and in 1954 he was a member of the organizing committee of World Democratic Youth.

In the last year he has been seen in company with leading members of the Soviet Communist Party, and is on good personal terms with Premier Nikita Khrushchev as party spokesman.

Shadmi Trial To Resume Jan. 21

TEL AVIV. — The trial of Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi will be resumed on January 21, Aluf-Mishne M. Kennet, President of the military tribunal hearing the case, decided on Thursday.

A/M Shadmi entered a plea of not guilty to charges of the murder of 25 men of Kafr Kasim village on October 29, 1956 and issuing illegal orders that led to the massacre of 46 villagers, at the Tribunal session on Wednesday.

First witness when court resumes will probably be Shmuel Malinki, whose cross examination is expected to take four days.

Mapai Wants Direct Election Of Mayors; Rosen to Back Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A meeting of the full Mapai Central Committee here on Thursday night adopted by 82 votes to two a recommendation that there should be direct elections of mayors and chairmen of local councils.

In supporting the proposal, the Prime Minister said that the office of head of a local authority had to be ensured against shocks and strengthened against the conspiratoral cabals of splinter parties which detracted from its dignity in the eyes of the public. He stressed the psychological effect this would have in paving the way ultimately for personal, constituency elections.

The resolution, which was presented by the Mapai Secretary-General, Dr. Giora Josephthal, also stated that the party's local government committee should work out proposals regarding the powers which should be conferred on heads of councils and also the procedure to be adopted in the case of local bodies where it was not yet practicable to hold direct elections.

Attract the Best

Mr. Y. Yeshayahu, M.K., who is a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, said the proposal would elevate the role of local Government and create greater interest in its working. The councils, freed from petty intrigues, would carry out their proper task, namely the day-to-day conduct of municipal business. He added that the new system might induce the best among the party leadership to accept nomination for mayoral office, and should be a step in the direction of national constituency elections.

Mr. Abba Khoushy, Mayor of Haifa, warned against increasing the number of councillors; this would open the door to the proliferation of splinter parties.

Mr. Y. Surkis, Chairman of the Kfar Saba Local Council, opposed the proposal because he claimed that the election of the council head was, in effect, direct, since the head of a party attracted votes from all citizens irrespective of party.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen (Progressives), has been empowered by his Party to support the Mapai proposal in the Cabinet, The Jerusalem Post learned here. The Progressives' Knesset faction will vote for the measure, as will the General Zionists, it is understood. The Progressive Party leadership is to hear the Minister of the Interior's objections to the proposal at a meeting here today (Friday).

Dr. Josephthal announced that preparations for the Mapai conference elections were well under way. They will take place on January 4, 1959. He revealed that 42,000 new members had joined the Party's ranks since the start of the membership census some months ago.

U.S. Sees Russian Stand Unchanged

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The State Department said on Thursday that the Gromyko declaration did not appear to carry the Soviet position forward any further.

While it declined any formal comment, a spokesman said that U.S. officials found nothing new in the statement. He added the Department was studying the statement closely.

On Wednesday the Department declared that the Soviet Union had distorted the NATO stand on European security and the German problem. The spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, reaffirmed the link between the two issues when he commented on the TASS statement of Tuesday that Russia would be ready to attend a conference on the broad problems of European security if the West abandoned its stand on the need to discuss German reunification first.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The imminent devaluation of the French franc was taken for certain on Thursday night in French financial and press circles. They believed the devaluation, coupled with other "reforms" of the French currency, would be part of an economic reshuffle in Western Europe.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Thursday received Mr. I. Roth, of Melbourne, Australia.

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The Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, Benedictus I, accompanied by his patriarchal secretaries, Archimandrites Germanos and Basilius, crossed the lines at Mandelbaum Gate into Israel on Wednesday to pay a courtesy call on the newly-appointed Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Ya'acov Toledano. Also present was Archimandrite Nicodim, Chief of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Israel.

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The 25th anniversary of the Ramat Hashavim settlement was celebrated at the village on Thursday with the opening of a new community centre. Among those present at the ceremonies were the Ministers of Interior, Justice and Without Portfolio, representatives of the Jewish Agency, of many commercial companies, and neighbouring villages.

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Mr. Harry Sherman, of London, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given on Thursday by the President of the University, Prof. B. Mazar.

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A $10,000 donation to the Hebrew University for the establishment of a Medical research endowment fund has been made by Mr. Herman Dana of Boston.

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The Manager of Haifa Port, Mr. A. Landman, will speak on "The Public and the Port" at the Maritime Club, Haifa, at 1.15 p.m. today (Friday).

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An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Dr. Paulina Krewer, an American dentist who immigrated to this country a year ago, will open on Saturday at Beit Wilfred Israel at Kibbutz Hazoreah.

•

Prof. G. Camp of Case Institute of Technology, and USOM-NYU expert at the Technion, will give a public lecture on "Operations Research and Its Significance to Industry, Management and the Economy," at 8 p.m. on Sunday, December 28, at the Aeronautics Auditorium at Technion City, Haifa.

•

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is holding a special performance of "Dunkirk" at the Eden Cinema in Jerusalem at 11.00 a.m. on Friday (today) for senior Army officers, senior Government officials, journalists and Kol Yisrael personnel.

Synagogue Bomb Suspects Reindicted

ATLANTA (INA). — The Fulton County Grand Jury on Tuesday reindicted George Bright and three other men accused of having bombed the Reform Temple here last October.

The jury added a new count that could bring a lesser sentence than the original indictment under which five defendants faced a possible death sentence under Georgia Law. Bright's trial, the first of the series, ended in a mis-trial when the jury could not reach a verdict.

Not indicted this time was Robert Bowling, one of the original five defendants.

British Settlers Convene on Sunday

Hitahdut Olei Britannia is to hold its eighth annual conference on Sunday at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School, Jerusalem. The meeting, opening at 9 a.m., will hear an address by Mr. Avraham Harman, of the Jewish Agency Executive, during the afternoon session, and reports from its branches in the three main cities.

The conference will elect a national committee, which in turn elects officers.

The association was founded in 1951 to represent immigrants from Britain, assist in their absorption, and promote further immigration. It works in close contact with the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Federation of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.

It estimates the number of immigrants from Britain at 5,000, some 1,000 of them in agricultural settlements. About 3,000 came since the establishment of the State.

At the present rate, an annual immigration of at least 500 is expected.

(See Gillon Article — Page 11)

LYDDA AIRPORT FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 901 to Athens Rome, Paris and London at 0930. Alitalia 497 to Athens and Rome at 1020. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 498 from Rome at 0010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 0055. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 0200. TWA 749 from New York, Shannon Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with Hideko Sunahara
Japanese Soprano of international renown in the title role
Produced by
Hilde de Philippe
Conductor: George Singer
Tomorrow, Dec. 27, 8.30 p.m.
Sunday, Dec. 28, 8.30 p.m.
Sat., Jan. 3, 8.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 21, 8.30 p.m.
PERFORMANCES
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-6) Tel. 27781.

Inter-Faith Body to Foster Mutual Trust and Understanding

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"To foster a spirit of brotherhood and tolerance, without impairment to the integrity and identity of each religious group; to encourage mutual trust, and to pave the way towards a communion of hearts." These are the main objects of the "Committee for Interfaith Understanding in Israel and in the world," which is to be set up in Jerusalem Monday

The Committee's inaugural session to be held at the home of Prof. Binyamin Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, will culminate two years of indefatigable preparatory work on the part of a few men of goodwill who believe in the bettering of inter-faith relations in Israel and in the world. The session is to be attended by members of various religions, communities, walks of life, and political parties, who will personally promote the Committee's aims. The initial membership list includes Jews, Moslems, Druse and Christians of every denomination, all Israel citizens.

The Committee will have amongst its members Judges, Mayors, Knesset Members of all parties (except the Communists), newspaper editors, lawyers, physicians, writers, philosophers, businessmen and labour movement officials. All of them were approached personally by the sponsors and expressed their readiness to participate actively in the Committee's endeavours.

In contrast to similar organizations abroad, the Israel Committee intends to maintain a secular character and will not specifically encourage membership by the clergy, although adherents of all faiths are welcome.

Uniqueness of Israel

"The rise of Israel, its position as an independent State in a region steeped in religious sentiment, the existence of large Jewish communities throughout the world, anti-Semitism in its different forms — all this tends to invest with a special significance the attitude which the community of Israel takes up on the question of inter-faith relationships," the sponsors say in their platform.

This idea is to serve as the basis for the Committee's activities. Its broad composition is expected to assure the dissemination of accurate information relevant to the problems of all communities and religions. Mutual trust may thus be encouraged and existing difficulties minimized, while at the same time the Committee may serve as the mouthpiece of public opinion in Israel on Interfaith matters.

The Israel Committee also plans to maintain contacts with similar organizations abroad, to exchange publications and information with them and to consult with them on current issues.

To facilitate the Committee's work the founding meeting will elect a small council of 30 members, a board of 12 and an executive of three.

The meeting is also expected to nominate an Honorary Presidium consisting of Prof. Martin Buber, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Mr. Zalman Shazar and one Christian and one Moslem member.

A great deal of the success of the preparatory work is due to the untiring efforts of Prof. Mazar, Mr. Maurice Fischer and Dr. Chaim Vardi.

Hillel the Elder's famous saying, "What is hateful unto thee, do not do unto thy fellow," has been chosen as the committee's motto. This should indicate the earnest intention of the Committee's plans.

President Surveys Jerusalem's Growth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The President and Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi on Thursday toured several projects sponsored by the Jerusalem Municipality.

In addition to the new reservoir, which was the focal point of the tour, they visited the new housing projects in Mei Neftoah (Upper Lifta) and Ir Ganim, and Gan Atsmaut (Mamillah Common) which will be opened this spring as Jerusalem's largest park.

Detailed explanations of these projects were given by Mayor Gershon Agron and Deputy-Mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israelis:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. 8-3.30. Tomorrow, 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:** —
New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958. Special Exhibition: New excavations at Kabri and Ahuzy. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-5.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Expressionism. Jewish artists (from Museum Collection). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Rosalie Museum, 9-1; Tomorrow 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Monotypes by David Ben Shaul, Artists House, 10-1, Tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Olga Freudman-Rado. Gouaches by Ferro, Bat Yossef. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

• **Tours** —
Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** —
Tonight and tomorrow night Tourist and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Recorded Concert:** —
Music to Inspire (background scenes of Holy Land). Bach, Mass in B. Minor. Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m. Public welcome.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• **Restaurants:** —
Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First Class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 39752.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Ya'acov Agam — "Painting in Movement — Transformable Painting," Tel Aviv Museum. Today and tomorrow, 10-1.

Painters and Sculptors Gallery, Hamlin House, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Alec Kinor," 10.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 89 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 22239.
Wine Club, 21 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 2-3 p.m.

• **Y.O.A. Houses:** —
Tourist Service (9 a.m.—1p.m.) and daily.

—— HAIFA ——

• **Tourist Services:** —
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hebalutz, Tel. 67955.

• **Exhibitions:**
Consumer goods exhibition. Lighting fixtures, lamps, fabrics and toys. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1; 4-7.

Special Exhibition: Japanese Children's Drawings.
Monthly Exhibit: American Negro Art. Permanent Exhibition: Folk Art of European and Yemenite Jewry, Burma, Indians, Central Europe. Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. Weekdays, except Monday and Friday, 10-1; 4-8.30, Saturdays: 10-1.

—— HOLON ——

• **Entertainment:** —
"Les Ballets Africains de Keita Fodéba — 30 dancers, instrumentalists and vocalists, Ohel Shem, Armon, 8.30.

—— KIRYAT MOTZKIN ——

• **Entertainment:** —
Dzigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst," Orot, 8.30.

TOMORROW

—— JERUSALEM ——

• **Music Programme:** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Palestrina Messe-Aeterna Christi Munera ad Lauda Sion, Y.M.C.A., 10.30. Public welcome.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by Sarah Glicksman-Faitlowicz. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Y.O.A. House:** —
Israel Folk Singing (8 p.m.).

• **Opera:** —
"Madame Butterfly," 8.30 p.m.

• **Entertainment:** —
"Les Ballets Africains de Keita Fodéba — 30 dancers, instrumentalists and vocalists, Ohel Shem, 6.30 and 9.15.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Lysistrata," 8.
Ohel, "The Respectful Prostitute, 8.30.
Cameri, "Tonight We Improvise," 7 and 9.

• **Exhibitions:** —
First floor: Japanese water colours. Second floor: School of France and school of Paris; Fortnightly Exhibit; Composition by Haim Naor. Municipal Museum of modern Arts, 10-1, 4-7.
Water colours, Guaches, Drawings by Muriel Bentwich-Moshen. Memorial exhibition of paintings by Shlomo Salomonowitz. Artists' House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1 4-7 (except Fridays).

• **Concerts:** —
Museum, Chamber Music — Purcell, Honegger, Jolivet, Orgad. 8.30 p.m.

—— HAIFA ——

• **Concerts:** —
Chamber Music Concert, works by Bartok, Schuetz, Messiaen Participants: F. Peleg, A. Lavanne, Y. Ettlinger, A. Tal, M. Yuval, Y. Menge. Rothschild Community and Youth Centre, Central Carmel, 9 p.m.

—— RAMAT GAN ——

• **Lecture:** —
"Israel in the U.N.," Dr. B. Rimalt, M.K., Beit Ha'ezrah, 11.15 a.m.

—— JAFFA ——

• **Entertainment:** —
Dzigan and Szumacher, "Zeh vivi du Gehst." Nogo, 6.45 and 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Dec. 27, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv, 8.
Sun. Dec. 28, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv, 8.
"Cry, the Beloved Country," Edison, Jerusalem, 9.
Mon. Dec. 29, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.
"Cry, the Beloved Country," Hadera.
Tues. Dec. 30, "Cry, the Beloved Tel Aviv.
"Street of Stairs," Ramla.
Wed., Dec. 31, "Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv, 8.
"Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.
Thurs. Jan. 1, "Lysistrata," Tel Aviv.
"Cry, the Beloved Country," Herzliya.
All performances at 8 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Dec. 27, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.
Tues., Dec. 30, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.
Wed. Dec. 31, "Fledermaus," 8.30.
Sat. Jan. 3, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

PANETTONI DI MILANO
available daily fresh at
ROWAL PASTRY SHOP
111 Dizengoff Rd., Tel. 25838, Tel Aviv
Phone orders accepted.

HITAHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
will hold its
Annual National Conference
at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School, Rehov Ha'Rav Kook, on Sunday, December 28, 1958.
Guest Speaker: Mr. Avraham Harman.

Tadmor Hotel
Herzliya-on-Sea
Gala Dinner Dance
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31
Floor Show with
BABE WALLACE
MARIA and MIKO, Dancers
ZIPPORA, Vocalist
with the renowned TOPAZ QUARTET
For reservations please phone 22121
COTILLONS — SURPRISES

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3
Orah Hall, Haifa, Tuesday, December 30, 1958, 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: Shalom Ritter
Soloist: Alice Lepsmedeanalog (Mezzo-Soprano)
YOUTH CONCERT No. 2
Orah Hall, Haifa, Tuesday, December 30, 1958, 4.30 p.m.
Subscription tickets available at the Orchestra's office, 15 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Haifa.
NAHARIYA:
CONCERT No. 3
December 30, 1958, Galil Hall.
Details on municipal bill boards.

Weather Eats Into Kerosene Sales

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Housewives have cut down their use of kerosene for heating by one-fifth, because of the unseasonable weather this winter.

A representative of the oil companies told *The Jerusalem Post* on Tuesday that kerosene sales to domestic consumers during the first 11 months of this year are down to 98,000 tons, as against 117,000 during the same period last year. The total sales last year topped 127,000 tons. During 1956, the year of the Sinai Campaign and the post-Suez fuel crisis, when housewives stocked up on kerosene, sales reached 134,000 tons.

But the oil companies are not worried. Domestic sales are only a small percentage of their business and they are confident that the winter will still come over to their side of the ledger. They are, however, seriously worried by the lack of rain and the locusts. "These hurt the farmers. They will be short of cash and won't be able to pay for fuel, oils and insecticide sprays, which bring in much more than kerosene."

In Tel Aviv, kerosene vendors announced on Tuesday that they will deliver the fuel at homes in reply to telephone orders. Delivery will take place a day after housewives phone 38060.

SPA OPENED IN DEAD SEA REGION

SDOM.—A Kupat Holim clinic and sulphur baths were opened on Wednesday on the shores of the Dead Sea at Ein Bokek, 14 kms. north of Sdom.

The IL200,000 clinic, which can house 28 patients, was set up by the Ministry of Development in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Hadassah. Prof. A. Dostrovsky of Hadassah declared that the waters of Ein Bokek are radioactive, contain radon gas, and are excellent for the cure of skin diseases.

Mr. Eliezer Preminger, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Development, suggested a change in the name "Dead Sea." The area is now very much alive, he said, with a chain of enterprises extending from Sdom to Ein Gedi.

Lead Helmets for Red Army

BONN (Reuter). — "Der Deutsche Soldat," a West German publication devoted to military matters, reported on Tuesday the discovery of a Soviet helmet made of quarter-inch (6.35 mm.) lead on the Turkish border and said it might be to protect Russian soldiers in nuclear warfare.

Its Ankara correspondent said the helmet had apparently rolled "down a slope from the Transcaucasian border into Turkish territory where it was found."

He said a Russian officer who deserted and crossed into Turkey told him that Soviet tactical and strategical training had recently been changed and officers were again being instructed in the art of static warfare.

According to Soviet military experts in atomic warfare, there could be no successful defence based on independent, highly-technical, mobile units such as the West employed, the magazine said. They were therefore creating a "lead armoured army" which would be equipped to survive an atomic attack by sheltering under lead cupolas in trenches and foxholes and then resume fighting with conventional weapons.

The magazine said special units were already equipped with asbestos uniforms and lead cupolas.

The lead helmet found by a Turkish patrol near the border covered the face and head completely and rested on the shoulders, the magazine said. It had two sliding lead shutters to cover the eye openings. Its weight made the wearer feel his knees sagging.

Miraculous Escapes In Air France Crash

VIENNA (Reuter). — Remarkable escapes were reported Thursday morning among the 28 passengers and six crew of an Air France air liner which crashed the previous night about three kilometres from Schwechat Airport, the Vienna terminus, after a flight from Paris. (First reports suggested that there were no survivors).

The plane dived into a ploughed field and then caught fire. It was burned out with loss of all baggage but nobody was killed, and official sources say that only four persons were injured, two seriously and two slightly.

The badly hurt are the plane's captain, Commandant Candeau and the flight engineer, M. Chassalone. They are detained in hospital, but are not, according to latest reports, in a critical condition.

Officials at Schwechat said that the plane, a four-engined Constellation, which had first called at Munich, had been in radio contact with the Vienna Airport and had been ordered to come in for landing on the usual channel but the pilot seemed to have lost his way. The plane hit the ground nose first.

An American passenger, Dr. Hubert Scardron, of New York, said: "As we were coming into land, we suddenly touched earth, bounced and crashed. The plane caught fire some minutes after striking the earth. Most of the passengers were able to jump into the soft mud of the field and others were dragged out before fire got hold."

A COMMEMORATIVE stamp will be issued by the Ministry of Posts on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda.

KING DAVID HOTEL
JERUSALEM
A Pleasant Evening
at the
—King David Bar—
with the famed
Willi Hans Trio
Reasonable Prices

'Sex and Comedy' Tropel Puts B-B in Film's Top 10

HOLLYWOOD (Reuter). — Brigitte Bardot was named seventh in the list of box office draws in a poll published by the "Motion Picture Herald."

Glenn Ford and Elizabeth Taylor headed the list, but

BRIGITTE BARDOT

Bardot, by gaining seventh place, became the first actress who has not made an American film to be included in the top 10.

The list in order of votes polled among cinema managers and owners was: 1. Glenn Ford. 2. Elizabeth Taylor. 3. Jerry Lewis. 4. Marlon Brando. 5. Rock Hudson. 6. William Holden. 7. Brigitte Bardot. 8. Yul Brynner. 9. James Stewart. 10. Frank Sinatra.

A film industry spokesman commented that the poll showed that the public taste had switched from outdoor action to sex and comedy.

Miss Taylor appeared on the list for the first time. She made her mark in Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

Polish War Criminal Found After 8 Years

LONDON (INA). — Marian Machniak, convicted and sentenced to death in 1950 for murdering Polish Jews under the Nazis, has been found by police after hiding in a Warsaw cellar, it is reported there.

Machniak escaped from jail eight years ago, just before sentence was passed.

THREE FORGED IL10 notes turned up at the Beersheba branch of Bank Leumi on Tuesday.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Square, 4703.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63826. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 23721. Hakirya, 19 Ibn G'virol, 26688. Sanitas, 83 Ibn G'virol. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. JAFFA: El Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. RAMAT GAN: Pinci, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. PETAH TIKVA: Kobo, 2 Pinsker. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Sruma. RISHON: Strahilevici. REHOVOT: Hanegev, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. NATANYA: Hamagen, HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 63305.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Rd., 5059. Beit Yisrael, 61 Beit Yisrael, 3251.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62952. Shillman, 97 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Meirtas Hanafon, 300 Ben Yehuda, 22922. Bilsky, Dizengoff Square, 26348. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31337. (Night): Colberg, 23 Allenby, 29333. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Zindur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63651. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31337.
JAFFA: Laria, 73 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82068. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Ressel, Rothschild-Herzl. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Sruma. RISHON: Strahilevici. REHOVOT: Hanegev, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. NATANYA: Hamagen.
HAIFA: Paiss, 81 Joseph, 4014.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 72 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Strauss, 22 King George, 2912. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 5540.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 32 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Hameiri, 72 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Abeles, 19 Uzzishkin, 2693.

GOLDFINE. — A U.S. Federal District Judge is on Friday to hear a motion for a new trial for millionaire Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, who was convicted on Monday of criminal contempt of court for refusing to supply Government tax investigators with the financial accounts of his textiles mills. Goldfine was sentenced to three months' jail.

ZION
ON DECEMBER 31
The Traditional Ball
at the
ZION HOTEL
lasting until early morning
ARTISTIC PROGRAMME
Please Reserve Your Table in Advance
Information: Tel. 4465-6, Haifa.

Wednesday 31 December
GRAND
GALA EVENING
on all premises of the
ARMON HOTEL
CAFE — RESTAURANT
90a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Phone 23711.
Dancing till dawn to the Tunes of Loewenberg and His Orchestra.
Reserve Your Table Now.

31
רמת אביב
Ramat Aviv
Gala Dinner Dance
On the Programme:
Babe Wallace
Please reserve your table early.
Phone 22181.

Wednesday 31 Dec. 1958
COTILLONS ★ ENTERTAINMENT ★ SURPRISES
Gala Dinner Dance AT THE DAN HOTEL
FLOOR SHOW WITH
Dzigan & Schumacher
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
★
ERIKA ROSSI
★
The Dan Hotel Band
Please order your table in advance — Tel. 21111
COTILLONS ★ ENTERTAINMENT ★ SURPRISES

Religious Services

Shabbat begins Jerusalem: 4.06
Tel Aviv: 4.34
Haifa: 4.13
tonight and ends
Jerusalem: 5.22
Tel Aviv: 5.19
Haifa: 5.20
tomorrow.
Portion: Vayehi
Haftara: Melachim 1, 2, 1-12.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.20 p.m. Arvit 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.15 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutsot, 14 Ibn Gvirol Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Strauss). Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Zill Hall 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Hesiah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsbia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.17.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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TEL. 51349
Please reserve your table in advance
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NIGHT CLUB

THE ENGLISH LITTLE THEATRE
presents
THE FOURPOSTER
A Comedy in three acts
by Jan de Hartog
Tuesday Dec. 30, 8.30 p.m.
Saturday, Jan. 3, 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, Jan. 7, 8.30 p.m.
Thursday Jan. 8, 8.30 p.m.
at the Goodman Auditorium, Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.
Tickets: Rococo, 98 Dizengoff Rd., Bama, 80 Rehov Ben Yehuda, and at the Z.O.A. House on the night of performance.
Sponsored by the Association of Friends of the English Theatre in Israel.

STATE OF ISRAEL
District Administration Offices
November 16, 1958
File No. 2118/99
Mr. Stanley A. Bross.
Chairman,
Association of Friends of the English Theatre in Israel,
The Little Theatre,
Z.O.A. House,
1 Rehov Frish,
TEL AVIV
Dear Sir,
I have the honour to confirm receipt of your letter of August 17, 1958, enclosing notification under Article 6 of the Ottoman Law, of 1909, concerning Associations, in connection with the following Association:
1. Name of the Association: Association of Friends of the English Theatre in Israel.
2. Address of the Association: The Little Theatre, Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Frish, Tel Aviv.
3. Offices of the Association: As above.
4. Aims of the Association: To initiate, finance and produce plays in the English language in Israel with professional or amateur personnel and to invite stage artists in Israel from abroad (as stipulated in the Articles of the Association).
Yours faithfully,
I. KUPERMAN,
Tel Aviv District Administrator

For sale
1) COLLIERS ENCYCLOPAEDIA (new)
2) STAMP COLLECTION AUSTRIA II. (1945-58 complete)
No dealers.
Offers to: No.6033, P.O.B.4202, Tel Aviv.

On the Shores of the Red Sea
EILAT
Gala Dinner Dance
SALOMON HOTEL
Eilat, P.O.B. 72, Phone 216
A few rooms still available
Wednesday, December 31

Chen Club
(Mandarin Restaurant)
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JERUSALEM
Traditional
New Year's Eve Celebration
In the spacious Mandarin.
Admission by personal invitation.
Chen Club Committee
December 31, 1958 New Year's Eve Party

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEL AVIV
... because it really is the best comedy of all time and for the convenience of the public, the management of Warner Bros. have decided to show the picture simultaneously in two cinema houses
They met...
CARY GRANT · INGRID BERGMAN
They knew they shouldn't have. They couldn't stop.

INDISCREET
WARNER BROS.
GAT 27.12.58 MAXIM

Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Variable amounts of clouds with temperatures higher than normal.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	26	9	17	15
Tiberias	26	15	26	24
Haifa Port	25	15	24	22
Natanya	23	13	23	20
Tel Aviv Kiryat	26	9	24	22
Tel Aviv Port	60	12	23	21
Lydda Airport	13	5	29	25
Jerusalem	15	11	20	17
Beersheba	11	6	23	23
Sdom	24	9	24	22
Eilat	15	13	27	25

*A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B: Minimum temp. C: Maximum yesterday. D: Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Theodore Copanyi, Lecturer in Pharmacology at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., to lecture at the Hebrew University's School of Pharmacy. (by TWA).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, the Israel Minister to Washington, to the U.S. after a three-week visit for consultations. (by El Al).

Mr. Bar Kochba Meirowitz, of the Koor management, for Turkey, on company business. (by El Al).

Daniela Yaffe, of Haifa, for New York to participate in the "Herald-Tribune Forum." (by T.W.A.).

ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Eterna, Marvin, Universal, Omega, Girard-Perregaux and other makes at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

157 IMMIGRANTS, mainly from Rumania, arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Zion on Thursday. This morning (Friday) the s.s. Artza is due with another 400 newcomers.

• • •

A WEEKLY Friday Egged bus service will be run from the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem to the Tel Aviv central bus station beginning Friday (today). Buses will leave at noon.

• • •

114 PACKETS of hashish inside a tire picked up by a fishing boat of the Michmoret settlement off the Ashkelon coast have been turned over to the police.

Sixth Soccer Week Test for Players

By KEITH BEECHER

Local soccer's sixth week this Saturday brings together, for the first time this season, teams from different organizations. Until now, in order to avoid the troubles of last season, if was Maccabi clubs against each other and similarly with Hapoel.

The big match takes place in Haifa, where leaders, Tel Aviv Maccabi, face the Hapoel men, who currently lie second, one point behind.

In the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel entertain Petah Tikva Maccabi, who are third from bottom, and should collect two points.

League A leaders, Rehovot Hapoel, are engaged in a "local derby" with their Maccabi town-mates, who are one from the foot of the table, and should stay up on top. The three current challengers are all at home. Kiryat Haim Hapoel have Jerusalem Betar as opponents; Bnei Yehuda face Mahane Yehuda Hapoel; while Hadera-Hapoel play Hadera Maccabi in another "local derby." The first two look booked for victories, while the game in Hadera might be taken for a good draw.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Hap. vs. T.A. Mac.; Petah T. Hap. vs. Jaffa Mac.; J'lem Hap. vs. Petah T. Mac.; Natanya Mac. vs. Ramat G. Hap.; Kfar S. Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; T.A. Betar vs. T.A. Hap. League A: Rehovot Mac. vs. Rehovot Hap.; Sha'arayim Mac. vs. Afula Hap.; B'nei Yehuda vs. Mahane Y. Hap.; Hadera Hap. vs. Hadera Mac.; T.A. Shimshon vs. T.A. Hakoah; Kiryat Y. Hap. vs. J'lem Betar.

Child Badly Burned While Lighting Stove

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — A 10-year-old girl was badly burned on Thursday afternoon while lighting a paraffin cooker. She was saved by her mother who put out the flames that had caught her clothes. The girl, Zohara Mohammed Abu Hadija, of the Old City of Acre, was taken to Malben Hospital where she is reported out of danger.

In Mijdal Krum, a woman known to be mentally ill, attempted suicide by pouring paraffin over herself and set her clothes alight. She was saved by neighbours and taken to hospital. Neither the girl's name nor that of the hospital were revealed by police.

Satellite Passes Over Capital Unseen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Necks were craned skywards at midday Thursday in search of the U.S. satellite scheduled to pass over Jerusalem, though there was no possibility of seeing it. The satellite could only have been seen were it to have passed over at dusk or at dawn, Mr. David Zaltschek, director of the Williams Planetarium, Jerusalem, declared on Thursday afternoon.

"It is even more difficult to spot with a telescope, owing to the restricted field of vision," he said.

Histadrut Sees Dairy, Fruit, Field Crops as Farming Basis

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The dairy cow held her own as the mainstay of farm planning in the resolutions adopted by the Histadrut's Agricultural Council on Thursday night. But field crops and fruit orchards were close contenders for pride of place in future planning.

The main issue before the two-day meeting had been between those who demanded that emphasis be shifted from dairy farming towards the raising of export crops (in order to conserve both land and water and to increase income from the export of farm products) and between those who maintained that the dairy cow was the basis of Israel's agricultural well-being and the guarantee of the future fertility of her lands.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who is also head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, has demanded that the farmers start executing the shift away from dairy farming.

The central theme of the two-day convention was the future of farming in Israel in view of the glut in dairy and vegetable produce. "The Battle of the Cow," as it was called in the lobby, was concluded when a number of speakers proposed a "freeze" on the size of herds and streamlining production methods to cut costs.

In spite of the overproduction of milk, the General Manager of "Tnuva," Mr. N. Verlinsky, pointed out that milk production in Israel was still lower than that in most European countries and some 50 per cent under *per capita* production levels in 17 European Common Market countries.

A new approach to agricultural planning was called for by the former Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Haim G'vati, who suggested agricultural specialization in accordance with regional conditions. "Israel agriculture is not dependent on the cow," Mr. G'vati said, claiming that most other branches were at least equally profitable.

Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, claimed that water and land were "the most important factors in determining agricultural policy." Proper planning, Mr. Weitz claimed, could lead to a 100 per cent increase in agricultural output, a 300 per cent increase in agricultural exports and the establishment of some 270 new settlements within the next decade.

High School Teachers Demand Recognition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Secondary school teachers warned on Thursday that they will refuse to continue filling in hours lost through their recent strike, to supervise matriculation examinations or to mark them, unless they are received for talks within a few days by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The warning is contained in a letter sent on Thursday to Dr. M. Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry, by the Secondary School Teachers Organization here. It states that the Ministry's refusal to recognize the organization had forced them to take these steps.

A meeting with Dr. Avidor was requested within the next few days for discussions on salaries, working hours and curricula.

JOSEPH JOANOVICI, the scrap dealer wanted in France for income tax evasion, will leave Israel aboard the s.s. Theodor Herzl on Friday. He has a ticket from Haifa to Marseilles, and he will not be escorted during the voyage. All his efforts to obtain entry visas to various countries had by Thursday night proved abortive.

K-H Asks Gov't To Help Cover Deficit

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Kupat Holim on Thursday appealed to the Government for more financial assistance to cover the deficit — IL2m. more in the Sick Fund's budget for 1959-60.

The current year will end in a deficit of IL5-6m. because of increased services for new immigrants, and rises in salaries paid to medical personnel.

Fulbright Chief Praises Israel Minorities Policy

Israel can teach the nations of the world "a fine lesson on how to conduct their relations with their minorities," Dr. Robert Storey, Chairman of the U.S. Board of Foreign Scholarships (Fulbright Programme) and a member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, made this statement to the press in Jerusalem on Thursday after a day's tour of Arab areas in Galilee.

The distinguished attorney, Dean of Southern Methodist University's School of Law, and a former President of the American Bar Association, is leaving on Friday (today) after a three-day visit. He is en route to India for a meeting of the International Association of Jurists.

Dr. Storey, who visited this country during World War II as an intelligence officer in the U.S. Armed Forces, said that he was greatly impressed with the "manner in which the Arab population had been made an integral part of general community life," as well as by afforestation and agricultural development.

Dr. Storey yesterday also called on the Hebrew University where he was received by the President, Prof. B. Mazar. He was the luncheon guest of the American Educational Foundation in Israel.

In the evening a dinner and reception was held in Dr. Storey's honour by Mr. Yehuda Gelan, of the Foreign Ministry. Among those present were Supreme Court Justices; Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney General; senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, and members of the U.S. Embassy.

During the afternoon Dr. Storey and Mrs. Storey visited the Family and Community Health centre in Kiryat Yovel, Jerusalem, and the new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

Dental Practitioners' Conference Opens

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A two-day scientific congress of the Dental Practitioners Association opened at Beit Harofe on Thursday night in the presence of the Health Minister, Mr. I. Barzilai, and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. A. Schechterman.

In his remarks, Mr. Barzilai said that dentistry should be in the hands of licensed doctors "but this final goal cannot be achieved by edict, and we must take into account the needs of the hour and the realities of the situation."

Participant practitioners will hear talks on the latest methods in dental treatment by a number of foreign as well as local specialists. The guest lecturers include Dr. A.G. Sargenti of the University of Pavia, Italy.

'Missing' Ship Safe in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The 2,500 ton Norwegian freighter Selvik arrived on Thursday afternoon with a full cargo of sulphur from Bayonne, France, thus putting an end to four days of anxiety as to the vessel's whereabouts.

The Captain, Mr. Erne Lund, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the vessel had been two days late arriving at Port Said, where she had to wait another 24 hours to join an outbound convoy. Another whole day was lost when another ship in the convoy broke down and had to be towed out.

To make up for lost time, Captain Lund decided to bring his vessel through the shallows of the Straits of Tiran at night using radar and sonar equipment, thus making the Selvik the first ship believed to have passed through the Straits in darkness. The ship had maintained contact with its agent, Aaron Rosenfeld, at Haifa but had not informed Eilat harbour of its whereabouts, as Eilat's radio does not yet appear on naval charts.

The s.s. Nielsen, which was loading at the quay in Eilat, was moved out into the roadstead and the Selvik started discharging her sulphur straight into waiting trucks headed for the Timna Copper Works. At the same time Eilat harbour took on a busy air as dozens of trucks discharged Persia-bound cargoes, including Cargal cartons, insulating materials, gas cylinders, fruit juices and building equipment onto barges to be taken out to the Nielsen. Simultaneously, other lorries were loading hemp, oil seed, cork, copra and hides that had been unloaded earlier from that ship.

Split in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — This town was cut in two on Thursday morning after a mechanical shovel digging trenches for the sewage system cut across the main street, Sderot Hat'marim. Vehicles bound from the port and airfield to the town had to make a detour of over one kilometre.

Police prevailed upon the contractors to fill in part of the excavation to allow single lane traffic by evening.

Prayers Said For Rain

ASHKELON. — Special prayers have been offered up for rain in many immigrant settlements throughout the South and the Negev. The continued fair weather, in addition to destroying large areas of winter grains, has also frustrated the farmers' plans for planting other crops.

In Afula the long spell of warm, dry weather has sent the price of baled hay and straw rising steeply. Dairy farmers who only two months ago paid up to IL-35 for a ton of baled straw, are now paying over IL100. The price of fodder, too, has more than doubled.

An unexpected development is a drop in the price of beef cattle. At present fodder costs, breeders who held no stocks are losing money and are selling their animals at IL2,800 instead of IL2,800. Calves are also available at lower prices. For fear of a drought, cattle breeders part with week-old calves for as little as IL200, half the normal market price.

THE CENTRAL Parents Committee for the Tel Aviv Area will hold a Flag Day on Sunday to help buy school uniforms for needy children.

Fireman playing his hose on the flames eating through the Economic Metal Works in Ramat Gan on Tuesday.

FIRE SWEEPS THROUGH METAL PLANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Damage estimated at about IL80,000 was caused by a fire which broke out early Thursday morning in the Economic Metal Works here.

The roof of the building caved in and damaged machinery. Nobody was hurt.

A number of workers noticed the smoke which was pouring out of the Paints Department when they arrived for work. Flames spread quickly to other departments and threatened neighbouring buildings, but the fire brigades of Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak and that of Tel Aviv, which was actively led by the Commander of the Tel Aviv Area Police, Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, brought the fire under control.

This is the second large fire in the Economic Metal Works in a month. A year ago, an explosion caused the death of two workers.

Pilgrims Back from Old City

By CHRIS ELIOU, Jerusalem Post Reporter

All but three of the 1,700 Israeli Christians who crossed over into Jordan for Christmas returned home via Mandelbaum Gate by 10 p.m. on Thursday. The three who failed to return, all of them Arab residents of Nazareth, had been taken ill in the Old City, the Jerusalem District Officer, Mr. Raphael Levy told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday. Arrangements have been made for them to come home after they recover.

By 7 p.m. the square in front of the Gate was overflowing with tired but smiling pilgrims carrying gifts and purchases from the Old City and Bethlehem. By 9 p.m., however, the flood had dwindled to a trickle and the Gate was closed at 10.

The Israel customs officials were kept busy by the volume of "gifts" — coconuts, apples, shoes, cigarette lighters, coffee and textiles.

A man from Nazareth was allegedly caught trying to smuggle in several metres of cloth sewn into the lining of his coat.

Up to IL35 worth of gifts and 10 kgs. or food per person were allowed customs free.

One man emptied the bottle of arak he was carrying when he told that he would have to pay duty on it.

Several pilgrims told *The Jerusalem Post* that food prices in the Old City had soared "in honour" of their arrival, but otherwise they said that they had been well received by the Jordanians. Very few of the pilgrims had gone to Amman and the majority had spent the holiday either in the Old City or in Bethlehem.

Xmas Crowds At Nazareth Mass

Jerusalem Post Staff

NAZARETH. — The Cathedral of St. Joseph was crowded on Wednesday night with several hundred Christian worshippers who came to attend the midnight Christmas Mass.

The festivities began a few minutes before midnight and ended with a procession portraying the infant Jesus being carried from the altar to the "manger." Another midnight Mass was celebrated in the "Little Synagogue" where Jesus was said to have prayed and where the Greek Catholic Church now stands.

The Mass at St. Joseph's was attended by senior officials of the Military Governor's office and by members of the U.N. and the diplomatic corps. Jewish visitors who flocked to Nazareth on Wednesday night were not admitted into the church at first, but several of them were permitted to enter towards the end of the service.

In Upper Galilee, Rav-Seren Shmuel Gat, Israel representative on the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission, visited U.N. Observers stationed on the northern border. He distributed Christmas presents and conveyed greetings from the Foreign Ministry.

Catholic churches in Jaffa were crowded on Wednesday night.

In Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Herzliya, the late hours were marked by parties at the homes of personnel from foreign Embassies. Turkey and plum pudding were features of Christmas dinners of the British community, and "eggnog," fruit cake and cranberry sauce were on tables at American homes.

Except for skeleton staffs, Embassy personnel are on holiday until Monday. The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, who is in the U.S. due to his wife's illness, sent Christmas greetings to all his staff.

In Lydda Airport it was revealed that three international airlines serving Israel had not operated flights on Christmas Eve. The lines are: K.L.M., Swissair and Air France. T.W.A. and B.E.A. maintained their regular service.

THE TWO young tennis players who expected to travel to Miami Beach to participate in an international youth tourney which began on Thursday, will not go as the flight tickets reportedly promised by the American sponsors did not arrive.

Watchman Took Course Abroad in Spying

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The supernumerary watchman of the Weizmann Institute who is held on suspicion of espionage, passed a month-long espionage course while abroad between July and August, police sources here allege. The watchman was particularly "interested" in work the Institute did for the U.S. Army.

The Security Service (Shin Bet) had been suspicious of him and his contacts with a foreign agent since 1957. His interest in scientific developments at the Institute grew stronger after his return to Israel in August. He was detained on November 23, and is expected to be charged with espionage in the District Court here within a few days.

The Security Services knew of his intention to travel abroad in July and put no obstacle in his path, thus keeping a check on him while he was abroad. He was allegedly taken by his hosts to Geneva, where the atomic energy conference was taking place, and later visited Belgium.

The suspect is the father of two sons, aged 18 and 11; the former is the child of his first marriage and living abroad. His wife and second son live in Israel.

Gov't Arbitrator In Hadera Work Dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Government Labour Mediator, Mr. R. Shari, will be the sole arbitrator in the labour dispute between the American-Israeli Paper Mills and the Hadera Labour Council, *The Jerusalem Post* learned here on Thursday.

Agreement to submit the dispute to arbitration on the basis of the present collective labour contract was reached late Thursday night after two meetings during the day. The first hearing before Mr. Shari will be held at the Mills at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

The dispute began when the Mills suspended two employees on charges of slowing down production in the Sorting Department. The Labour Council demanded their reinstatement and held a two-hour warning strike on Wednesday.

An official Labour Ministry communique stated on Thursday night that the strike threat has been removed now that the arbitration agreement has been signed.

MAXIMUM PRICES for citrus fruit are 175 pr. per kg. for shamouti oranges; 210 pr. for grapefruit; and 325 pr. for lemons. The maximum price is 10 pr. higher in the Jerusalem, Safad, Kinneret, Jezreel, Acre, Ashkelon, and Beersheba Districts.

Special Tests For Bus Drivers Urged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The noted surgeon, Prof. M. Marcus, suggested to a road safety rally on Thursday night, that bus drivers be given special psychological tests, that the minimum age of bus drivers be raised and that heavier fines be imposed for not dimming lights.

Heads of local authorities, judges, road engineers, doctors, and civil servants attended the rally at the Municipal Council hall. It was called by Mayor Haim Levanon to discuss ways of fighting road accidents.

Mr. Levanon reported that some 1,740 persons had been killed in accidents in this country since 1948, 547 of them in Tel Aviv.

Case of the Bloodstained Knife and Negligee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A bloodstained negligee wrapped around a bloody kitchen knife, found by a dustman on Wednesday morning, kept police on their toes the whole day. The objects, which gave a definite impression of violence having been committed, were found in an ash-can in the Ramot Remez district on Mt. Carmel.

After a laboratory examination established that the blood was human, police began an intensive investigation which ended only in the evening at the doorstep of a resident of the neighbourhood.

It appears that the objects belonged to a woman — whose husband had killed himself with the knife six months ago in Nazareth. She had been wounded in an attempt to prevent the suicide, thus the stained negligee. Both the knife and the garment had been retained by the Nazareth Police as evidence. Upon receiving the parcel on Tuesday, the woman threw it into the dustbin.

Victim of Stabbing In Critical State

TEL AVIV. — The 40-year-old man, Shimon Friedman, who was stabbed in the abdomen outside the Mograbi Cinema on Wednesday night was reported to be in a critical state at Hadassah Hospital on Thursday.

The alleged assailant, a 24-year-old man, was caught by bystanders and a passing policeman. Friedman was taken by a Magen David Adom ambulance to hospital and operated upon immediately.

Police say that he was suspected of being a procurer and that the alleged assailant is also suspected of having been associated with procurers.

Beggars' Coin Among 100 Years' Of Currency Exhibited in Jerusalem

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A coin worth a tenth of a mil, made by one of the Jewish communities in Turkish Palestine for the purpose of paying beggars, was included in a one-day numismatic exhibition held on Thursday in the Tachkemoni School, Jerusalem.

The coins and notes, which covered the walls of a large classroom, were collected by one of the teachers, Mr. Yitzhak Back, who intends to enter it in the Hobbies Contest organized by the Tenth Anniversary Committee.

The exhibition surveyed a century's currency of the Yishuv, neighbouring Arab states, and foreign currency of Jewish interest. Among the exhibits were original ancient coins bearing the motifs copied on contemporary Israel coins; emergency notes (of small denominations) issued in 1949 by the Tel Aviv Municipality for payment of taxes; Egyptian coins introduced in Palestine by the British in 1917 and in use for about 16 years; 10 types of tokens issued by the three bus companies; a note issued in the Austrian town of Amstetten in 1920 by an anti-Semitic league, their proceeds dedicated to "waging war against the Jews;" Danish silver coins of 1645 bearing the Hebrew word "Jehovah;" a Belgian coin of the end of the 19th century inscribed with a Judaic lion and tablets of the Law; a series of medallions including a large bronze one struck for the first Zionist Congress; and ghetto currency.

The "beggar's money," a tiny piece of stamped tin from the days when a "grush was a grush," could buy an egg or vegetables, Mr. Back declared. He asked several veterans the name of the coin and of other coins of Turkish times, but received dozens of conflicting answers, he said. The names and value of the coins were constantly being changed, he added.

The exhibition was due to close Friday morning (today), since the police were unable to guarantee its safety, and the school did not have a budget for a special watchman, a member of the management declared. However, all classes as well as many parents managed to see it.

Mr. Back, a sabra, has been collecting for 20 years.

Mrs. Meir Visits Burmans' Ulpan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA. — The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, paid an official visit on Wednesday evening to the 51 Burman officers studying Hebrew at an ulpan in the King David Hotel here.

Mr. M. Anser of the Moshav Movement reported that on January 8, 1959, the Burmans will be divided into four groups and go off to the following settlements: Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, Moshav Shitufi Kfar Hittin, and Kfar Yehezkel and Kfar Hess, both moshavim.

Major Tun Swee, head of the delegation, proposed that members of kibbutzim and moshavim accompany the officers on their return to Burma to advise on the establishment of agricultural villages for ex-soldiers.

The visitors presented Mrs. Meir with a table gong set between two wooden elephants.

K-F Charge 'Ha'aretz' With Libel

HAIFA. — A IL25,000 damage suit against the "Ha'aretz" newspaper was filed by the Kaiser Frazer Company of Haifa in the District Court here on Thursday. The firm claimed that it had been libelled by the paper which on Thursday published notices announcing an article entitled: "Is Kaiser Frazer using Inferior Parts?" which is to appear in Friday's (today's) issue.

47% of Reparations Paid Out by Germany

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The West German Government has paid Israel 1.6m. German marks to date — 47 per cent of the Reparations due to Israel under the Reparations Agreement, Ambassador F. E. Shinnar, head of the Israel Mission in Cologne, told the Public Council on Reparations on Thursday. Dr. Y. Foerder, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi, presided.

Dr. Shinnar said another 1.85m. marks remained to be defrayed in annual instalments of 250m. marks until 1965-6. Over $400m. worth of commodities have been received under the Agreement and orders totalling $75m. more have placed with German suppliers, he reported.

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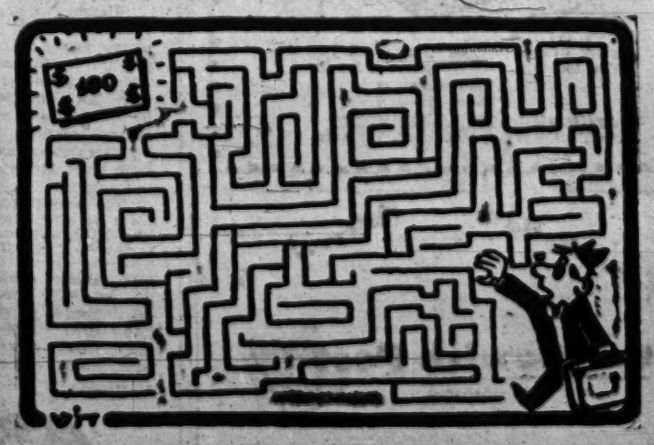
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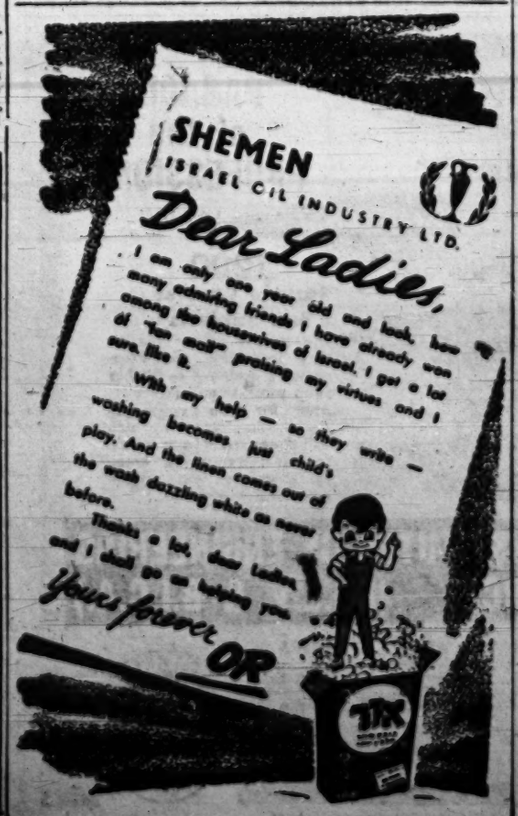

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25 Tevet, 5719 16 Jamad Thani, 1378

THE formation in Rabat on Wednesday of a new Moroccan Government, which put an end to a month-old Cabinet crisis, should be wholeheartedly welcomed. It is to be viewed not in terms of the political orientations of the new Prime Minister himself and some of his associates of the Istiklal Party, but as a statesmanlike compromise between the eager young city politicians and the rural population and tribesmen who have been dissatisfied with what they considered to be the monopolization of political power by the Istiklal leaders.

MOROCCAN COMPROMISE

Although Moulay Abdallah Ibrahim, the new Premier, is considered a "leftist" inside his party, members of his Cabinet have been chosen on the strength of their individual merits as expert administrators rather than for their political affiliations. Their immediate task is also largely technical — to see to the organization of municipal and parliamentary elections to be held in six months' time.

The background to Morocco's recent crisis, which was the gravest in her short history as an independent State, is one which has become familiar in countries that lack long experience in self-government, and where technical under-development widens the gulf between the young, aspiring political intellectuals in the cities and their fellow-countrymen in rural areas who are centuries removed from them. In Morocco, the situation has been aggravated by the fact that the tribesmen living in the Rif mountains are a tough, fighting race whose part in securing the country's independence was even more decisive than that of the politicians. Now that independence has been achieved, they resent the predominance of their city-bred, French-speaking administrators.

The rift between the urban politicians of the Istiklal and the Rif tribesmen is complicated by the fact that this dominant party is itself not of one piece. The recent crisis, which led to the resignation of the Government of Ahmed Balafrej on November 22, was in fact the outcome of differences between the two main trends within the Istiklal: the "conservative" trend led by Balafrej himself, and the left-of-centre group which includes the new Prime Minister and his Deputy. This latter group advocates a more constitutionally-based regime at home and demands a neutralist policy abroad.

However, although Moulay Abdallah Ibrahim has assumed the post of Foreign Minister and conferred the Deputy Premiership and the Economy portfolio on Mr. Bouabid, who belongs to the same group and whose resignation as Deputy-Premier last month led to Balafrej's resignation, the constitution of the new Government unmistakably indicates a spirit of reason and compromise rather than one of narrow sectarianism. The fact that the new Cabinet comprises six "independents" (out of 12 Ministers) will be sufficient guarantee that no far-reaching changes in Morocco's foreign or home policies will be made for the time being: King Mohammed V, when asking the new Premier to form a government, made it clear that his Ministers must be chosen for their personal ability and not for their political affiliations.

It would thus be safe to say that reports of a strongly leftist turn in Morocco's orientation are somewhat exaggerated. The trend toward some kind of neutralism and moves toward more normal relations with the countries of the Eastern Bloc were already apparent before the recent crisis. Moreover, the question of the evacuation of American bases was also broached by Rabat earlier this year. It does not seem likely that the new Government will make any rash departure from Morocco's present amicable relations with the West, and the authority of King Mohammed V seems in no way challenged.

LETTER FROM PARIS — *By Maurice Carr*

International Hula-Hoop

IT so happens that the high diplomatic season in Paris — the annual get-together of Western leaders for the NATO, OEEC and WEU sessions — always coincides with the Christmas rush.

And it so happens that this year everybody everywhere was carrying around hula-hoops. Parents took hoops home for the children; Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance and Trade, ambassadors, generals, admirals and sundry experts — more than a thousand all told — came to the conference-rooms with gigantic political hoops for the nations.

Nothing could be more fascinating than this display of international hula-hoop. Consider, first, the Common Market ring which France, Western Germany, Italy and Benelux have thrown around themselves, to form a nascent Third Force of 180,000,000 souls disposing of a great industrial potential. Economic union, if it becomes a reality, will bring forth a United States of Europe, which in turn will cast an even larger hoop to embrace Europe and Africa in a Eurafrican community whose power will rival that of the U.S. on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other.

Washington and Moscow would be alarmed at this development if they were not so sceptical about its fulfilment. Britain, however, takes it more seriously. Throughout her modern history, and especially since the Napoleonic wars, her fear of being outranked by a unified Europe has been a conditioned reflex. Hence the sudden outburst of un-British excitement in Whitehall, the clamour for a Free Trade Area which will dilute, if not wholly dissolve, the Common Market.

Commonwealth Hoop

Britain, has, of course, been invited to throw her lot in with her continental neighbours but she prefers to remain hooped up with the Commonwealth and looks to the day when an even larger circle will take in the entire English-speaking world, changing the present Anglo-American partnership into a family friendship.

Meanwhile, Gaullist France wants to become a third and equal member of the Anglo-American directorate which now runs the Western alliance. So far, this country has been fobbed off with vague promises of tripartite consultations. The argument that France is defending not only her own cause, but wider Western interests, in her Algerian struggle, has been ignored by NATO. Much bitterness has been engendered here by the American abstention in the recent United Nations vote on Algeria. This was regarded as an inadmissible gesture of appeasement to pan-Arabism and as a stab in the back for France. The French furthermore suspect that Britain is encouraging Guinea, which has just seceded from France, to enter the Commonwealth.

"What manner of alliance is this?" ask the French. "We cannot remain friends in Europe if we are to treat each other as enemies in Africa and elsewhere. The cold war is a global conflict, and unless we have a common policy in all sectors we shall be beaten. Not only is our advice not being solicited, but we are not even being taken into the confidence of Washington and London and told what their global programme is."

France has manifested her displeasure by passive resistance to NATO military measures — notably by her refusal to accept rocket launching sites on her territory and to integrate her fleet of fighter aircraft — and not until her claims are satisfied is she likely to become more cooperative.

NATO might have appeared like a barrel whose staves are falling apart if Mr. Khrushchev had not dropped on to it an outsize hoop in the form of his ultimatum on Berlin. He must have known that this threat at this time would bind the West together again. Why did he do it?

One of the Soviet correspondents covering the NATO meeting offered a plausible explanation. "We want a summit conference with the West," he said. "We keep running after them for talks, but they keep running away. But we'll make them turn round and come face to face with us."

This was a few days before the surprise announcement that Mr. Mikoyan would visit Washington.

Hot and Cold

Certain French observers believe that the Russians are blowing hot and cold, being so truculent in Berlin and somewhat conciliatory in the current Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms because they genuinely desire to reach a *modus vivendi*, at least temporarily, with the West. M. Paul Reynaud, the former Prime Minister, who was lately in Moscow, has expressed the view that the Kremlin would like to loosen the hoop surrounding 200 million Russians and 600 million Chinese who in twenty years' time will have grown into a crushing billion.

Difficult as it is to guess what the Russians are after, it is impossible to say what the Western Powers really want. The Americans continue to voice wishful thoughts which they know to be untranslatable into realities. To expect the Communists voluntarily to give up their half of Germany, or to withdraw from the Eastern European satellites, is a pipe-dream. A forcible "roll-back" is equally out of the question. The problem is to prevent further Soviet expansion, not only in Europe but in the Middle East, Asia, Africa.

NATO Fears

The NATO policy-makers are afraid that at a summit meeting the Russians mean to lure the West into a false sense of security, so that it will lower its guard, lay itself open to treacherous attack. This danger cannot, must not, be ignored. Unfortunately, the West seems to be as distrustful of its own mental faculties as it is of the adversary's cunning.

The idea has been broached of a Western summit meeting in Washington next April on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of NATO. This would be a good opportunity for the American and French Presidents and the British Prime Minister to put their heads together to devise concrete proposals for transforming the present East-West brink-of-war conflict into a safe truce. The West could then, for once, confidently take the initiative and put forward a reasonable peace plan. If the worst happened, if the Kremlin again proved intransigent, the Communists would lose prestige, while the West would gain an enhanced sense of purpose and cohesion.

Unless NATO can pull itself together intellectually and work up some positive ideas, the outlook will be grim. Its latest deliberations were a sad affair.

The one impressive thing about the session was its setting, grander this year than ever. From the high terrace and monumental flight of stairs leading down to NATO's riverside headquarters, the view of the Paris skyline across the Seine has improved since last year. For the arch at the base of the Eiffel Tower is now filled in with the new Unesco building which actually stands behind the Tower. From a distance, at night, when all its windows are lit up, the building resembles an ocean-going liner floating in a sea of dwelling houses — a surrealistic vision, liable to be erased some day by atomic disintegration if the hula-hoop diplomats do not cease their wrangles.

The official picture of delegates assembled at the meeting in Paris of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They heard a plea from General Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, for NATO countries to speed their atomic armament. Express Photo

Democrats War in Congress

Southerners All Out To Stymie Liberal Legislation

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK. — PROPORTIONAL representation may have its disadvantages. The multiplicity of parties may make efficient government difficult. But Israel elections have one distinct advantage over the constituency system with two large parties which prevails in the United States.

The Israel voter may not know, as Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out last week, all of the men for whom they are voting. They may be familiar only with the top names on the list. But they know what they are voting for. They have a fairly good idea of the platform and policies of the party of their choice, and how it differs from other parties on specific issues, and while they may not be familiar with the names at the bottom of the list, they can be certain that, if elected, the lesser party figures will vote exactly the same as those at the top of the list.

Nothing like it in this country. The Democratic and Republican parties are no more than foggy coalitions. I am not even sure the Democrats may be called a coalition since the word implies an agreement to work together and the Democrats are deeply divided. The Republicans are more united, but among the few victorious Republicans in last month's elections are Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who campaigned as a liberal, and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, an ultra-conservative. In both cases the voters knew whom they were voting for — two attractive personalities — but they had only vague and contradictory notions of what policies they were backing.

Our peculiar party system caused President Eisenhower to scratch his head in bewilderment at the wilful voters who have given him three Democratic Congresses in a row while they have continued to elect a Republican President. And it will cause grave problems to liberal Democratic congressmen who won such a resounding victory last month.

The Liberals were elected on the Democratic ticket. But in Congress they will find that the leaders of their party, such as Senator Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which controls civil rights legislation, and Senator Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Finance Committee who is shocked because the government budget grows with the population, are diametrically opposed to everything they stand for. As long as there is a Democratic majority in Congress, these and other Southern Democrats will, because of their seniority, head the important committees and will do all in their power to stymie liberal legislation.

In the House of Representatives the situation is even more ironic. The victory of Democratic liberals has even increased the difficulty of passing liberal legislation. How has this come about? Unlike the Senate, the House has a Rules Committee, which decides what bills will be discussed and when. If a pro-labour bill, for instance, has passed the Labour Committee, the Rules Committee has the power to withhold it from the floor. For a brief period under the Truman Administration, this power of the Rules Committee was modified by the 21-day rule. If the Rules Committee did not report on a bill in 21 days, the chairman of the standing committee which had handled and approved the bill could call it to the floor.

When the new Congress convenes on January 7, House liberals will make a determined effort to revive the 21-day rule. The fight will take place on opening day when the parliamentary rules are adopted. When such proposals were made in past sessions, the Democratic leader of the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, said that he saw no reason for rule changes and none were made.

Liberal Democrats are now trying to win over Mr. Rayburn because of the changed situation. Their strength has increased considerably in the new Congress, while the Rules Committee is even more reactionary than before.

The Committee consists of eight Democrats and four Republicans, but the chairman and second-ranking Democrat are both Southern reactionaries. Together with four Republicans they can, and often have, produced a 6 to 6 deadlock. At the last session, however, this deadlock was sometimes broken on the side of liberalism by two of the Republicans, Scott of Pennsylvania and Latham of New York City. Scott ran successfully for the Senate and Latham did not run. They will be replaced on the Rules Committee by two Republicans, Chenoweth of Colorado and Reece of Tennessee, who were classed by the "New York Times" as "militant conservatives."

Two Fights

The only chance, therefore, for any bill in such fields as social welfare, labour and civil right to get by the Rules Committee, is to modify its power on January 7. This fight of Democrat against Democrat will be as significant, if not more so than the one on opening day in the Senate to abolish the filibuster, although the latter will probably be more spectacular and catch the headlines.

The filibuster is the weapon used by the Southern Democrats in the Senate to talk to death civil rights legislation. It is not a threat to the whole field of social legislation such as the power of the Rules Committee to the lower house. Owing to the massive resistance in the South to school integration, civil rights will be a major issue in the new Congress, and Senate liberals are determined to break the power of the filibuster. On opening day they will ask for the adoption of new rules. Southerners will contend that the Senate is a continuing body and the old rules prevail. Vice-President Nixon, who chairs the Senate, will rule against them. The liberals will propose a rule which will allow for lengthy debate, but not unending. Whether or not they will have the votes to adopt it is uncertain. The power of tradition is strong in the Senate.

But there is no disposition by the Northern Democrats to compromise with their Southern colleagues for a facade of party unity. Last week the National Committee of the Democratic Party, in language much stronger than previous party pronouncements, voted, by 79 to 27, the party's support for the Supreme Court's Constitutional interpretations of school integration. The language used was deliberately offensive to the Southern committeemen. It was almost as if the Northern and Western Democrats were trying to drive the Southerners out of the party.

Little Rock Seat

In fact, there may be a move in the House on January 7 to deny the privileges of Democratic membership in committee assignments and other perquisites of the majority party to one Southern segregationist, Dr. Dale Alford of Little Rock. Running on a write-in campaign at the behest of Governor Faubus, Dr. Alford defeated Brooks Hays, the incumbent Democrat. Alford, of course, calls himself a Democrat, though he defeated the official party candidate.

In recent years Democratic Congressional leaders resisted efforts to punish party bolters, including those who deprived the Truman ticket of the Democratic designation in their states in 1948. The party bolters lined up at the Congressional gravy train and none was turned away — a case of having your cake and eating it too.

This year, the liberal Democrats feel stronger even though the party leadership in Congress — unlike the National Committee — is still in the hands of Southerners. Just how strong they are may be indicated by what happens to Dr. Alford. The fight of Democrat against Democrat may prove more interesting and significant than the elections.

ELI — *By Meir*

"Eli says he isn't usually nostalgic about Christmas, but the white part of it is definitely missing this year."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Nasser Plays to Washington

Haboker (General Zionists) says that Nasser's attack on the Syrian and Iraqi Communists has won the hearts of those diplomats in Washington and London who seek to build him up as a barrier against the spread of Communism in the Middle East, though public opinion in the West has received the speech with suspicion. The paper believes that one of the motives for Nasser's attack is the fact that the West has begun to lean towards the Israel conception, which for years has laid bare the dangerous nature of Nasser.

It is not impossible, the paper continues, that Nasser has deliberately exaggerated the Communist danger so as to facilitate the work of the appeasers in the West.

Hatzofe (National Religious Party) says that while Nasser's speech was not surprising, the American reaction was "both unexpected and disturbing... It is strange," the paper continues, "that a fairly routine speech was described by certain Western commentators as a historic 'turning point'," and that various measures of U.S. assistance have been announced. At the same time, the paper says, Nasser seems to be aiming also at a *rapprochement* with Britain and France.

Herut forecasts that, Hammarskjold will attempt, as is his way, to appease the military junta of Cairo by his usual tactic of making declarations designed to confuse Israel and to accuse it of moral responsibility for the Israel-Arab dispute. In regard to the refugees, the paper says that Mr. Hammarskjold has not accepted the new approach of the majority of countries, and continues to insist that the refugees must return to Israel.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) criticizes Mapai's wages policy; **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) flays the proposal for the direct election of mayors; and **Davar** (Histadrut) believes it possible to find a reasonable solution for the dispute between the Knesset Presidium and the parliamentary correspondents.

Readers' Letters

MINISTER SALESMEN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Why do we need travelling ministerial salesmen to promote business? In order to make business for Mr. Bentov's department we need competitive quality and competitive prices. If these are available, the regular commercial channels can take care of the interests of this Ministry quite well by correspondence and by cable and if ever at all necessary, by telephone.

Moreover, if an interested party in such commercial transactions makes such a big trip to see the buyer, he places himself at a disadvantage commercially. Besides, if you want to put through a commercial deal, you have to be experienced in commercial deals; we very much doubt whether the Minister of Development is just that. Yours, etc.

D. SIMON

Tel Aviv, December 19.

STRAIN ON DRIVERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Some days ago I took part in an organized tour to Eilat by bus. The driver worked from 6:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., and the next day from 6:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

There was a second driver who, however, was a guide at the same time, giving explanations the whole day and making one to two-hour trips on foot. I understand that there are even similar bus trips in which the driver is also the guide.

It would seem to me that these excessive working hours invite disaster, and that driving personnel should not be in a bus — whether they are driving or not — for more than 10 hours a day, and that overtime for drivers should be prohibited or at least strictly limited.

Yours, etc.

A. F. L. LEVIE

Tel Aviv, December 17.

FARMERS' PLIGHT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The report of the meeting of representatives of the Moshav Movement and of the *Ihud Hakvutzot ve-Hakibbutzim* (your issue of December 12) has compelled me, an Anglo-Saxon immigrant and a simple, small dairy farmer, representative of many hundreds of other farmers who possess an average of six milch cows for their sole livelihood, to ask the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance the following questions:

1. Can we assume now, that the Government's policy is to discourage the drinking of milk, "the cheapest and most complete single food known," if I may quote the Government's description of milk given only three months ago when the official policy was to encourage the sale of milk?
2. Are the Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Ra'anan Weitz, Director of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, aware that it is the policy of the Middle-Class Settlement Department of the Agency (headed by Dr. Pinner), with which my village is affiliated, to encourage the setting up of more and more dairy farmers as against any other branch of farming, and for this purpose over 500 milch cows in calf have been imported from Holland in the past few months?
3. May I inform Aluf Moshe Dayan that I always understood that subsidies were paid to farmers only to keep down the cost of living, and not to increase the farmers' standard of living; that at the present time we only receive 250 pr. per litre of 3.5 per cent butter fat milk and even then our dairy — Tenne-Noga — has informed us that payments for October and onwards will be delayed indefinitely, hardly making our position very enviable or our standard of living very high.

Yours, etc. *SAM PHILLIPS*

Kfar Mordechai, Dec. 13

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COMPANY REPORT

HASSNEH INSURANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL LTD.

THE Histadrut established the Hassneh Insurance Company in 1924 for the purpose of providing life insurance and other general insurance services to the workers of Israel. Thirty and more years ago, the young Jewish workers did not pay sufficient attention to the need of securing their own future or that of their families.

The Histadrut passed in 1927 a resolution making it binding upon all Histadrut institutions to set aside 2.5 per cent of the worker's wages for the purpose of life insurance; an equal contribution was made by the workers themselves. Subsequently most of the national and public institutions followed the Histadrut's example. These insurance payments were later utilized for the establishment of Provident Funds which acted as workers' cooperative societies.

LIFE INSURANCE

When the funds of these Provident Funds were shifted to the Pension Insurance Scheme, the Provident Funds ceased to take out Life Insurance for their members. In order to continue its operations, Hassneh had to enter new fields of insurance and to adjust its conditions to the market situation. To meet the effect of inflation, Hassneh decided to compensate holders of Life Insurance by granting a bonus without special premiums to all those whose policies were due to mature, or to dependants in the event of death.

After the management of Hassneh decided in 1936 to add to its life insurance departments various branches of general insurance, the Company's operations expanded from year to year. Today, Hassneh is handling a quarter of all Israel insurance business and can be considered a large concern even when measured by foreign standards.

Close to 48,000 life policies are in force by the end of 1958 with a sum assured of about IL46,700,000. During the last two years, a new scheme has been introduced in Israel Life Insurance: policies linked to the Cost-of-Living Index or the Dollar exchange rate ("HETZ"). In addition, a special scheme of life insurance for children has lately been established, guaranteeing payment of the amount assured on the child's reaching a certain age, or for his secondary and high-school studies.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Hassneh is today active in all fields of General Insurance and part of its business is transacted by its subsidiary,—the General Insurance Agency Ltd. In all branches, Hassneh strives to reduce the premium rate. Hassneh's connection with the organized economy of Israel demands of it special organizational activities. Hassneh maintains an Agricultural Department for the insurance of Kibbutzim and Moshavim, which is managed jointly by representatives of Hassneh and of the appropriate organizations.

As Histadrut insurance company, Hassneh invests its funds in agriculture and building enterprises, in the construction of schools, of residential housing, workers' housing projects and in Histadrut enterprises. There is practically no great public enterprise which has not received loans from the Company.

Owing to the enormous rise in activities, the authorized share capital of Hassneh is being increased from IL500,000 to IL1m. this year. Almost all capital is in the hands of Hevrat Ovdim (Histadrut's Economic Holding Company), and the Histadrut affiliated bodies.

Hassneh is not only interested in doing business in Israel, but has tried and is continuing to do so by extending its operations abroad. Before the establishment of the State, contacts with Syria and the Lebanon were formed. At present, a representative of Hassneh and of two other Israel insurance companies are in the U.S.A. with the intention of establishing a joint American Israeli Life Insurance Company there. As a member of the International Co-Operative Alliance, Hassneh has access to international investigations, information and other international cooperative insurance relations.

Negotiations have now begun to organize the functioning of insurance services in some West African Countries and Hassneh is prepared to extend its helping hand in this respect.

The development of Hassneh's business in the past is shown in the following table:—

End of the Year	No. of Policies	Amt. Insured in IL	Premium Income in IL	Assurance Fund in IL	Extraordinary Risk reserve in IL	Premium and fees in IL	Insurance Fund in IL	Extraordinary Risk Reserve in IL
1948	19497	4,809,776	212,489	761,689	10,000	434,496	121,805	5,000
1950	23396	8,264,884	446,096	1,277,376	32,261	1,127,696	420,818	20,793
1955	36657	25,788,409	1,269,038	4,459,074	154,065	3,929,820	1,600,321	200,486
1956	40141	27,950,000	1,313,047	5,233,238	163,043	4,759,147	1,883,048	243,175
1957	43450	37,500,000	1,454,040	6,013,379	217,409	5,882,462	2,046,850	288,253
1958*	47000	46,700,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

* estimates

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Year's End

ISRAEL'S WEEK

ISRAEL looked back on an eventful year on this last week-end of 1958.

The country's population had pushed past the two million mark this autumn—some months earlier than could have been foreseen a year ago, for newcomers by the thousands have been arriving from Eastern Europe, including some countries from which there had been no immigration at all for several years.

While every Israeli kept his fingers crossed that this trend should continue and even expand, one could only speculate about the reasons that had induced the governments of those countries to liberalise their attitude. It was generally assumed that at least some of the governments involved realized that letting the Jews go to Israel was the simplest way of solving their Jewish problem.

In line with this thinking, it was hoped that sometime in the future the Soviet Union's rulers, too, would have to come to the same conclusion. The Kremlin's latest attacks on Israel and Zionism, including a full-blown ideological offensive, seemed to go beyond the needs of the current Moscow policy of wooing the Arabs. They seemed more like another effort to combat the unrelenting desire of wide Jewish masses in the Soviet Union to return to their national homeland. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and other Israel leaders openly expressed their hopes that Moscow would let them do so at last some day.

The increasing number of immigrants also increased the burden of absorption, and Israel asked world Jewry to make a special effort to provide the funds to house and employ the newcomers. In Israel itself, a IL.30m. Immigration Loan was got under way.

Israel had celebrated the tenth anniversary of her Independence in 1958. A big exhibition had been held in Jerusalem ,and numerous Jewish organizations had held their world conferences in Israel. While the year of celebrations had not yet ended—it will conclude officially next spring with an International Farmers Convention and Agricultural Exhibition — it already seemed clear that not all the various anniversary events had succeeded in proportion to the money spent. The expensive Exhibition and the production of "The Firstborn" illustrated one extreme, the relatively inexpensive but most outstanding International Bible Quiz and Dalia Dance Festival the other.

Israel's borders had been relatively quiet during the year, with the exception, particularly during the past months, of the Syrian frontier. On that section the Syrians perpetrated several acts of murder, followed by fairly large-scale hostilities. The latest and biggest of these — the shelling of eight Israel border villages—forced Israel to bring the situation before the U.N. Security Council.

After Brigadier Kassem's violent Baghdad *coup*, Iraq joined Egypt and Syria on the list of recipients of heavy and numerous Soviet armaments. Israel redoubled her own efforts to strengthen her defences. The Navy got two submarines, the Air Force obtained some excellent French Vautour jet fighter-bombers, and other branches of the Defence Forces also acquired modern equipment. This was due, in part at least, to better understanding on the part of some other Western Powers, influenced, no doubt, by the fact that no amount of appeasement on such issues as Israel had managed to save Nuri Said's pro-Western regime in Iraq.

Almost two years after the Kafr Kassem tragedy of October 29, 1956, a Military Tribunal in Jerusalem found guilty eight of 11 officers and men of the Israel Border Police charged with the murder of 48 men, women and children at this Arab village near the Jordan border. The 48 were returning home in the evening, not knowing that a strict curfew has been imposed on Arab villages in the border areas. Though this was during the Sinai campaign, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion immediately appointed an inquiry committee, on the basis of the findings of which the commander and members of the patrol and a superior officer were indicted before a military tribunal. After two years of hearings and deliberations, the court imposed long prison terms on eight of the defendants, reserving its main blast for an Army officer who had not been arraigned: the area commander, Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi, who had issued the original — and in the words of the presiding judge, "plainly illegal"—curfew order. This week, at Tel Hashomer near Tel Aviv, the trial began of Aluf-Mishne Shadmi before a Special Military Court.

The big political crisis of the year — like several others in the past — had blown up over a theoretical problem. This time it was "Who Is a Jew?" The issue had arisen in a practical form over regulations governing the registration of nationality and religion for census and identity card purposes. These regulations were strongly opposed by the National Religious Party, which found them contrary to traditional Jewish religious law. The Party left the Government coalition, and negotiations for its return failed, despite the fact that the regulations in question were suspended. Mr. Ben-Gurion later despatched letters to scores of outstanding Jewish scholars and rabbis in Israel and abroad, asking them for their advice on the question.

In the economic field, the Ministry of Finance took some tentative — and sometimes rather confused — steps toward the liberalization of strict foreign currency and foreign trade restrictions. A very complicated system was devised whereby Israelis travelling abroad for private reasons should be able to purchase $100 freely for their expenses. Import was also considerably eased — with increased import duties attached — and various additional benefits for investors, particularly foreign, were announced in an effort to attract more private capital from abroad. It was also reported that the Government was willing to hand over all food imports to private business provided they undertook to maintain a six months' supply of food at all times.

AN EGYPTIAN MIG-17 was downed by Israeli jets over the Negev.

CHRISTMAS WAS CELEBRATED by Christian citizens of the Western rites and hundreds of tourists and pilgrims.

DISCUSSIONS OVER THE BUDGET continued at three Cabinet sessions this week . . . NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE was hotly debated after a Government committee report. . . . THE FIGHT AGAINST PRESS RESTRICTIONS continued as correspondents boycotted Knesset sessions and editors conferred with Mr. Ben-Gurion. . . . A WAGE FREEZE for next year was approved by the Histadrut against the opposition of its left-wing.

THE BATTLE AGAINST LOCUSTS continued.

Xmas Trip

AS the year neared its end, tens of thousands of Israel's Christian citizens celebrated Christmas. Hundreds of them, mostly Arabs, took the opportunity to visit their relatives in Jordan in the 36 hours during which Amman authorities permitted them to attend church services in Bethlehem and other holy places.

Cabinet Rift

THE relations between Mapai and the left-wing parties continued to deteriorate amidst several economic disputes, but few observers expected this to lead to a full-blown Cabinet crisis.

One subject of discussion was the new 1959/60 Budget. Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda wanted more money spent on development and more revenue collected from direct taxes as against indirect taxation. The Cabinet held two sessions on Sunday and a special one on Wednesday to discuss the budget. Some changes have been introduced to accommodate some of the objections: several millions have been added to various items in the development budget, reportedly increasing total development expenditure by about IL.50m. including IL.30m. for housing.

The scene in the "no-man's-land" square at Mandelbaum Gate, Jerusalem, as Christmas pilgrims crossed the lines into Jordan. Photo by Schlesinger

The second dispute concerned the successful effort of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, to torpedo a projected Far East tour by the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov. Mr. Bentov reacted by publishing the exchange of letters on the subject, disclosing expressions not generally associated with politeness. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reportedly abstained from getting involved in the substance of the dispute, but is understood to have severely criticised Mr. Bentov for bringing the issue into the open. This week, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs notified the countries concerned that Mr. Bentov had cancelled his tour.

The third conflict arose over the proposed establishment of a plant for the manufacture of phosphorus. Mr. Bentov's Ministry of Development had prepared detailed plans for the plant which was to be part of a Government industrial concern. However, the plan suddenly reappeared in the hands of Koor, the Histadrut industrial trust, which proposed to establish the plant with the aid of private capital. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Saphir, supported the idea.

Theoretically, a fundamental ideological issue is involved: should basic industries, particularly those utilizing mineral and other natural resources, be in the hands of the Government or private enterprise? In fact, however, much of this dispute is on a rather more prosaic level. If the new phosphorus plant is part of a Government industrial concern, it comes under the control of the Ministry of Development. If, however, it is established by Koor and Associates, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, like all non-Governmental plants.

Health Plan

AS the Israel Medical Association announced its opposition to the National Health Scheme, proposed last week, the plan became the subject of public debate.

Prepared by a committee established in May, 1957, and headed by Mr. Y. Kanev, Director of Kupat Holim and the Social Research Institute, the scheme would provide free clinical medical service and free "vital medicines" for 80 per cent of the population and free hospital service for 100 per cent of the population. Clinical service would be given to all employees, farmers, kibbutz and cooperative members, social welfare cases, shopkeepers and artisans and self-employed persons who did not employ others. Thus it would exclude mainly industrial employers.

Actually, about 76 per cent of Israel's population is already covered by our six health insurance institutions. Under the proposed plan, those eligible but not yet covered would have to join one of the six, through which the entire scheme would operate. This was why the Medical Association objected, claiming the plan would make for duplication, inefficiency and inequality among patients. The doctors suggested that national health insurance should be implemented instead by progressively broadening the scope and coverage of the National Insurance Law, which at present provides Government-operated old-age pension and accident insurance for all Israel residents between the ages of 18-67.

Under the Kanev plan, premiums on the health insurance would be set at six per cent of a person's wages or salary or income, of which about half should be paid by the employer and 0.3 per cent by the National Insurance. Since the employer and employee together already pay 6.3 per cent for national old-age and accident insurance, all-inclusive insurance should add up to an equivalent of one-eighth of one's salary.

At present, almost three-quarters of all money spent on health in Israel comes from the Histadrut Health Insurance Fund (about 50 per cent) and from the Ministry of Health (about 25 per cent). All other insurance schemes and sick funds together provide about four per cent of the resources, while Hadassah supplies over seven per cent and Malben about 6.5 per cent. Magen David Adom, local authorities and various charities provide the rest.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

SYRIA: THE HIGH COST OF NASSER

DISCONTENT is growing in Syria over Cairo's conduct of economic affairs in the "Northern Region" of the United Arab Republic. News of the steep drop in value of the Syrian pound — by Tuesday it dropped by 40 per cent in terms of gold and foreign currency — followed a week of panic free market buying of sterling, dollars and gold currency in an attempt to stave off the effects of the unification of Syrian and Egyptian currencies next July and the introduction of a new Arab Dinar.

On Thursday last week, Khalil el-Kallas, the Minister of the Economy in the Syrian Region, issued an official statement in which he alleged that the rise in the value of gold and hard currencies on the free market "had no economic cause," and that it was the outcome of harmful rumours spread by "men of ill will and speculators." He assured the public that the value of the Syrian pound would not be determined by the price of foreign currencies in the free market.

Economics Upside Down

Side by side with the deterioration of Syrian currency, however, there was a considerable rise in the prices of goods, especially imports, a phenomenon which the Minister of Economy said "had no justification" since importers were getting their foreign currency requirements at the official rate of exchange. He added that the foreign currency available to Syria is sufficient for all her needs and even exceeded them.

But the most curious part of the Economy Minister's reaction to the crisis was the remedy he applied. The Ministry and the Central Bank decided to issue 187.6m. worth of new currency.

Some observers saw in this a deliberate move on the authorities' part to bring down the value of the currency — a plausible explanation, since Cairo would naturally be interested in the Syrian pound's falling to the level of the Egyptian pound — which has reached an all-time low at 13 shillings or less than $2 — before unification.

The deterioration of Syria's currency springs from more than just fear of the coming unification of the Egyptian and Syrian pounds. It followed a series of far-reaching economic measures which all but strangled the country's all-important import and export trade.

- By last week, three lists of goods whose import was prohibited were issued, comprising over 100 items including foodstuffs and various wooden and metal products as well as cotton and silk cloth.
- The Ministry of Economy also issued a list of countries with which Syrian traders were allowed to deal directly, including the Arab states, Eastern Bloc countries, Yugoslavia, Japan, Denmark and France. The list did not include such important customers as Italy, Britain and the U.S., with whom it became forbidden to trade except through Cairo.
- Various obstacles have been put in the way of Syrian exports, especially cotton, with which Egypt sharply competes. Neither Egypt's prices nor her terms of payment for Syrian wheat have been satisfactory, frustrating the Syrians' hope that union with Egypt would open new profitable markets for their surplus produce.

Businessmen See Nasser

Last week, a delegation of 40 Syrian businessmen, farmers and industrialists went to Cairo to submit their complaints and views about the seriousness of the situation to President Abdul Nasser, who

Khalil el-Kallas (Economics) — Abdul Hamid Sarraj (Interior) — Zakariyya Muhyiddin (Interior Min. in Central Government)

Abdul Latif Baghdadi (Planning in Central Government) — Akram Hourani (Vice-President) — Abdul Wahhab Hamad (Finance Minister of Syrian Region)

received the delegation for five hours but made it clear that he intended no revision of his economic policy in Syria. He is reported to have told them that the restrictions imposed on Syria's economy were aimed at the protection of local industries, adding that the public weal should be placed above all private interests.

As was to be expected, Nasser's arguments did not cut much ice with these hardened businessmen from Aleppo and Damascus. Upon their return, the value of the Syrian pound reached an all-time low, and "harmful" rumours were as rife as ever. One Damascus newspaper, "Saut el-Arab" (apparently a new publication with a totally official colouring; this week at least five of Syria's newspapers closed down after the authorities' offer to pay compensation to every newspaper which decided to close up shop), incidentally revealed the nature of some of these rumours, though it blamed them on the Communists. As these reports have it:

- tens of thousands of Egyptian agricultural hands are about to be transferred to the Northern Region;
- there is a plan in the offing to nationalise all industrial concerns in Syria;
- the authorities intend to impose additional taxes and put more restrictions on the import-export trade; and
- salaries of Government employees and officials are to be brought down to the level of Egyptian salaries.

It is still impossible to know to what extent these rumours and grievances have affected relations between the Syrian and Egyptian members of the Central Government in Cairo, or yet between it and the Syrian Region's own Executive Council of Ministers. Abdul Hamid Sarraj, Minister of Interior in Damascus, flew to Cairo early this week and had talks with Abdul Nasser and his Syrian assistants and Ministers, no doubt concerning the increasing tension.

Nasser's determination to silence all opposition in the Syrian province becomes obvious, however, from the fact that the three-man high-level committee which is to see to the speeding up of reforms in the Syrian Region includes two Egyptians, one of whom is Central Interior Minister Zakariyya Muhieddin, who has been described as Nasser's Himmler. Akram Hourani, the only Syrian member, is leader of the Ba'ath Party which led Syria into its present ruinous union.

It is interesting to note that shortly before President Nasser announced at the Victory Festival in Port Said on Tuesday afternoon, his determination to go on with the proposed reforms in Syria, Damascus Radio broadcast a curious news item quoted from the daily "Al-Ayyam" to the effect that the decision to unify Syrian and Egyptian currencies next July had been shelved on grounds of impracticality. The report further dismissed as impractical any plan to equalize salaries in the two Regions; remarked on the considerable difference between the standards of living of the two countries; and pointed out that while an Egyptian official who received a monthly salary of £E15 could live on it in comfort, a Syrian receiving such a salary would not be able to secure a bare subsistence.

There is now no doubt that bitterness against Cairo, sometimes expressed in various degrees of passive resistance, embraces whole sections of the Syrian population and is by no means confined to the Communists. Nasser's attempt on Tuesday to blame it all on the Syrian Communist Party was transparently absurd and strictly for "outside consumption."

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

One Glass of Tea for an Introvert

A Knesset Member was standing outside in the unseasonal sunshine. "Ah a real live journalist," he said. "I haven't seen one all week. Believe me, now that it's empty, the Members have realized they've been speaking to the press box all these years and not to each other. Of course the members should have somewhere where they can take the weight off their feet and relax without a reporter breathing down their neck. But first they put in that glass partition and then they send the press underground. We shall end up being allowed to speak to journalists only at a distance and through a grille, and under proper Police supervision, like people in prison receiving visits. I've an idea we're on the wrong track. It isn't really true that the Speaker is going to put out his own paper if the press finally goes on strike, is it?"

IT is certainly an uncomfortable atmosphere. At intervals in the new maze of passages stands a Cerberus whose task it is to scan the admission cards presented by pressmen with whom he has passed the time of day three times a week for years, for now there are sheep and goats. When the House rises for the evening recess, even if it is before 7 o'clock, no journalist is permitted into the main part of the building. Everybody looks faintly embarrassed — the press at the need to go where they are told they are not wanted, and the Members at the exclusiveness that is being forced upon them.

In actual fact, a spy who penetrated to the Members' Cafeteria some time after 7 reported that it was pretty quiet there. There was a little huddle of members around one table really carrying on a private conversation, or perhaps just gossiping in comfort, and one or two people sitting alone. Apart from that the place was yawningly empty and rather uninviting. One leading Mapai member supported the new regime and said that of course it had always been a nuisance to be interrupted over supper by journalists.

Another man admitted — certainly only over the phone — that he was no extrovert and would always prefer to be in a place where fewer people were likely to speak to him. The large majority, however, either had guests to whom they wished to speak, or really are just extroverts, for they were to be found drinking their tea in the big new canteen, which has the bleak, hygienic look of a newly opened workers' kitchen.

The original restrictions were the fruit of security considerations following the bomb thrown from the gallery last year, with a natural decision to catch up on some overdue alterations for the Members' convenience while structual alterations were in progress. It seems likely that if representatives of the press had been consulted concerning the new plans, or at least kept informed, they might not have reacted so violently to the final result. It may also be that if standards of press courtesy and consideration were higher, there would never have been the complaints of Members carrying around loaded plates unable to find a seat in a cafeteria crowded with strangers taking meals.

It is an exaggeration to say that the new rule will actually prevent the press from learning the truth about any matter in which it is interested; it is more in the nature of a serious nuisance, and also something of an indignity — a particularly sensitive point with the press.

Now, to confuse the issue, party politics have raised their ugly head again. Both Herut and the General Zionists have made a point of accusing the Government of deliberate obscurantism in the recent rash of restrictions on the public activities of Government officials. They quickly see the wisdom of becoming the champions of the oppressed in the matter of the exclusion of the press from the cafeteria at certain hours. This is fortunate in a way, for it is causing Members of the opposition to make a point of going to the new, general cafeteria, and once most of the Members go, nobody need fear that he will be taken for a publicity hunter if he also goes.

G.Z. 'Goodwill'

But when a representative of "Haboker," the General Zionist paper, announced his party's support of the press' case, there was consternation among the pressmen. The General Zionists were seeking a little harmless goodwill, and the result would be that the coalition parties would feel under an obligation to oppose their point of view, and there would be less chance of a favourable settlement. That, of course, is just what happened. The Knesset Committee took a vote, split along coalition-opposition lines, and the restrictions were confirmed. This means that the press remains in hiding in the handsome new press room, and produces abbreviated versions of the debates, catching what they can over a new loud-speaker that is still being tested.

Visitors' Entrance

RABBI Yitzhak Meir Levin, the venerable grey-bearded Aguda Member, tried to introduce a friend into the Knesset. "Visitors round the back, please," said the man at the front door. The Rabbi did not wish to be separated from his guest. They obediently walked round the building until they came to the wooden steps leading to the Visitors' Gallery. "This is not the entrance for Members' guests, but only for holders of tickets to the gallery," said the doorman there when the two venerable gentleman had reached the top. They climbed down again and made their way past the plumber who has his shop in the adjoining building of the same block, and then, peering in uneasily, past the notoriously treifa butcher who plies his trade next door. (An attempt was once made by the orthodox factions to buy him out, but the project proved too expensive). Beyond that, up a flagged path, they found the door into the large cloakroom which occupies the entrance to the new annexe for non-Members.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Allouko Gaston Fiankan

He Quotes A. D. Gordon

"AS A. D. Gordon said — 'We do not want just to change things, we want to start from scratch'."

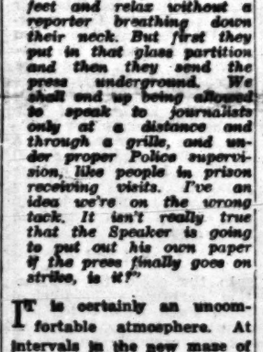
These words somewhat startled the audience at the festive opening of the International Seminar on Adult and Workers' Education — not because of their content but rather because the speaker was a very elegant and dignified young man from the Ivory Coast, West Africa.

In fact, M. Allouko Gaston Fiankan, who at 38 is certainly one of the youngest Ministers of Labour in the world, seems to delight in startling people.

He is a West African nationalist with a close identification with French culture, and combines a Gallic sophistication with the toughness of a Trades Union leader.

M. Fiankan came to Israel as Minister of a French Overseas Territory and will return to Abidjan, a member of the Cabinet of an independent republic within the French Union.

Probably one of the most reticent Ministers (with newspapermen at least) ever to have visited Israel, M. Fiankan has been among the most active participants in the International Seminar which ended last Saturday. In an extremely polished French, the Minister dwelt at length on his main concern: the problem of overcoming illiteracy in West Africa. This he feels is essential in order to offset the effect of, and bridge the gap between, the needs and actual reality of his country under the impact of technological changes.



Allouko Gaston Fiankan

Shuns V.I.P. Treatment

The organisers of the Seminar have been somewhat non-plussed by their distinguished guest. They wished to give him the "red-carpet treatment" of the visiting V.I.P. and to accommodate him in a luxury hotel, but he declined, preferring to stay with other Seminar participants in the Histadrut Workers' College.

His life story is illustrative of the personal development of the indigent intellectuals in the newly independent states of West Africa.

M. Fiankan was born in a small village 150 kms. from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital. In his youth he worked for the railways, rising through examinations.

His formal education was completed with examinations in accountancy. All this time he was active in the trade union movement, and in 1944 at the age of 23 was elected Chairman of the Railway Workers' Union. Three years later he became Secretary-General of his country's major party, L'Assemblée Democratique Africaine. In May, 1957, M. Fiankan became the Labour Minister in the first Government of the Ivory Coast.

The Minister was sent to the Seminar by Cabinet decision and his trip received full-coverage in the Ivory Coast press. The 3,800,000 inhabitants of the Ivory Coast, first became aware of Israel through the French press and their growing interest in this country has included the Moslem minority.

Five-Year Plan

The attainment of independence was received with mixed feelings — with joy and fulfillment of the national ideal and with concern for future difficulties. The youthful 13-member Cabinet — the youngest Minister is 36 years of age — is carrying out a five-year plan.

The cultural assimilationist policy of French colonialism has borne fruit, and French is the written language of the country, and the spoken language of its intellectuals. M. Fiankan's trips abroad have been to French-speaking countries, while he has also visited Communist states.

The blight of illiteracy lies across the young nation. There is not one nationally-spoken language but many dialects. Apart from the setting up of a network of schools in the villages as part of the five-year plan, the Government is also sending out cadres of adult-education teachers. The plan also includes the building of hospitals, roads, introduction of modern farming, and "the provision of enough food for everyone and a roof over everyone's head."

The tribal system is disintegrating in most parts of the country, and the Government is trying to help stop the drift of villagers to towns by rising living standards.

Queried on future Israel-Ivory Coast relations especially in the light of the close amity existing between Israel and Ghana and Liberia, the Minister smiled through his gold-framed glasses and said "Israel is for us a State like all others, and we wish to have normal relations with it." The fact that his Government met him here is sure proof of his country's interest in Israel, he added.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 28 — JANUARY 2
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 28	0645	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Dec. 29	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Dec. 30	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0545	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0615	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1020	ALITALIA	Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Dec. 31	0900	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0930	EL AL	Vienna, Cologne, Amsterdam
	1150	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Jan. 1	0615	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0930	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
FRI. Jan. 2	0900	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0930	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0930	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
MON.	Dec. 29	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Jan.	5		

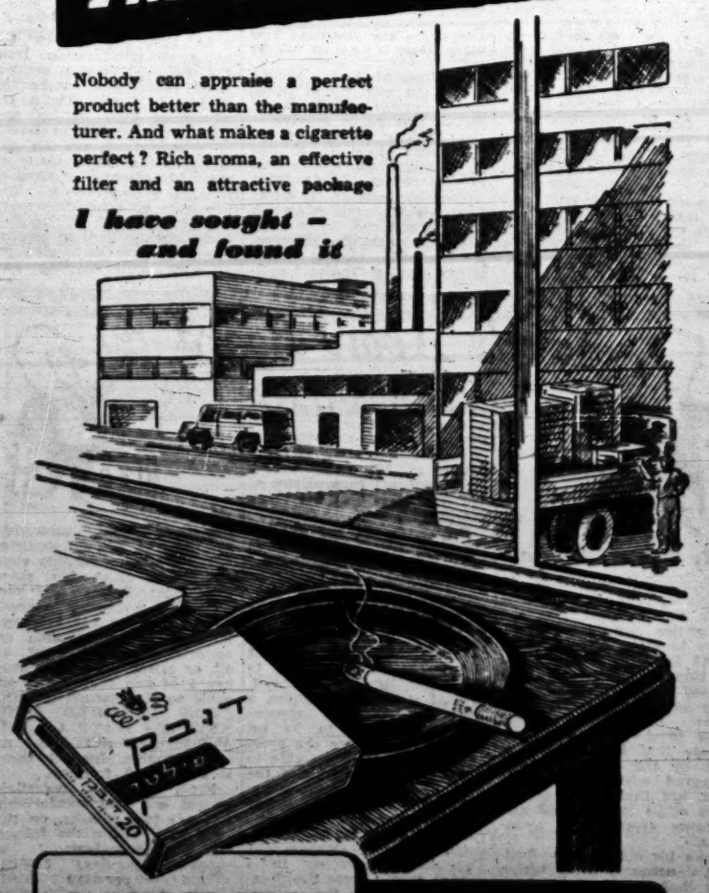
PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 29 Hebrew Abad Ha'am, Tel. 67091 (6 lines)
Jerusalem: 1 Hebrew Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 6313/1
Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 6581/2
Hebrew: Hebrew Haifa, Tel.
Bnei Gan (Agent): 20 Hebrew Haifa, Tel.
Lydda Airport: Tel.
Eilat: Tel.

The Manufacturer says...

Nobody can appraise a perfect product better than the manufacturer. And what makes a cigarette perfect? Rich aroma, an effective filter and an attractive package

I have sought — and found it



DUBEK FILTER

WITH THE DICO FILTER

Kremlin Interview: Khrushchev Obsessed with Adenauer

'BERLIN IS TEST'

By Francis Noel-Baker, M.P.

"I REGARD Berlin as a test case, as a sort of litmus paper that will show the direction of Western intentions." This was the most striking remark made by Mr. Khrushchev in the course of a three-hour discussion in his office in the Kremlin last week between the Soviet Premier on the one hand and my father, Philip Noel-Baker, and myself on the other. At that moment the NATO Powers were engaged in formulating their attitude to Berlin.

Mr. Khrushchev reminded us that in 1955 the Austrian situation had been regarded by the West as a test of Soviet intentions. The implications of this was that in concluding the Austrian Peace Treaty Russia had shown her eagerness for settlement. In agreeing to evacuate Berlin the Western allies would, in Russian eyes, prove their good faith.

The Soviet Premier seemed obsessed by Dr. Adenauer. He did not much care, he declared, what arrangements were made for Berlin, provided (a) it was evacuated by occupying forces, and (b) it was not afterwards dominated by Dr. Adenauer, whom he described as "that man of war."

On Germany in general he was adamant about the preservation of the present East German regime. In the question of reunification as understood in the West, he showed no interest.

He visualised rather, the drawing up of a peace treaty which dealt with Germany as two sovereign States — one Communist and one capitalist — which would arrange between them a *modus vivendi*, or some kind of federation.

'All Troops Must Leave'

He was insistent on the need for the evacuation of all occupying troops from Berlin. But he was ready, he said, to consider any new proposals from the West as to ways and means, and he was amenable to the setting up of an international system of control which would ensure that the free city of Berlin was protected from outside intervention.

On the broader issue he stated categorically that he was ready to accept the Rapacki Plan.

Speaking of disarmament and control, Mr. Khrushchev said that he expected an agreement to be reached soon on the ending of nuclear tests. Russia would be glad to return to her pre-Geneva attitude towards disarmament if the Western Powers would respond.

The Soviet Union is also more open-minded about the Berlin question than Mr. Khrushchev's recent Notes have led Western Governments to think.

Mr. Khrushchev spoke with remarkable openness and in considerable detail first about disarmament in general, then about the German question.

On disarmament, the main points that emerged were:—

1. Russia is prepared to sign an agreement ending nuclear tests and providing for a system of control on the basis worked out by the conference of experts last summer.
2. Russia still stands by her acceptance on May 10, 1955, of the so-called Anglo-French plan, which involved the fixing of manpower ceilings, the partial reduction of conventional armaments, nuclear weapon stocks and appropriations of armed forces, and the establishment of a united international control organ.
3. Russia is willing and eager, given agreement on means, to work towards the total abolition of all armed forces. "We are ready," Mr. Khrushchev surprised us by saying, "to accept quite literally the Christian philosophy of non-violence." He looked forward to the day when Russia herself could dispense even with an armed police force.
4. Russia is ready for the establishment of control posts on her territory and that of the other Powers to prevent the secret mobilisation or concentration of troops.

No Modification

At the beginning of the discussion, Mr. Khrushchev appeared a little tired. But tired or not, he was very much on the alert; and later his spirits revived. Afterwards we discovered that he had come straight from a lively meeting of the Central Committee, and as we left we found that another meeting was about to begin.

The cloakroom at the entrance to his Kremlin office had filled with the coats and hats of the assembled members. This was part of the session at which Mr. Bulganin was reported to have got up to confess his misdeeds and explain that he must be regarded as the leader of the "anti-party group."

Mr. Khrushchev, apart from his initial look of fatigue, betrayed nothing of his domestic preoccupations. Nor did he in any way suggest that in talking to us he was modifying Soviet policy or that he was blurring the clear-cut line of his Berlin ultimatum.

Nothing has been heard for a long time about the Anglo-French Plan for disarmament. Put forward in June, 1954, it was finally accepted by the Russians in May, 1955.

Return to 1955

Then the West had second thoughts, and at the summit conference at Geneva the idea of a carefully worked out run-down of forces and weapons of all kinds was suddenly superseded by President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal—a proposal for "large-scale espionage," Mr. Khrushchev called it.

Mr. Khrushchev repeatedly emphasised that the Soviet Government was ready to return to the 1954-55 proposals. But he had reservations about the destruction of existing stocks of atomic bombs. This, he insisted, was comparatively unimportant at the present stage.

"The Americans," he declared, "say they have more bombs than we have: we are prepared to leave it at that. We have enough. How can any system of inspection guarantee that no secret stocks are retained? I know of no way of detecting them.

'Not Trust Each Other'

"I would not trust the Americans if they told me they had destroyed all their stocks; the Americans would not trust me if I said the same." Let us, he said in effect, concentrate on ensuring that no more weapons of this kind are made.

In Geneva, he went on, they are now working out methods of control of nuclear tests. Russia is prepared to abide by the findings of last summer's conference of experts.

He laid great stress on the value of formal treaties of non-aggression and on the banning of "war propaganda."

Mr. Khrushchev spoke with a strange mixture of extreme confidence and what struck us as genuine concern to find ways and means of arriving at some sort of settlement without distorting the existing balance of military power between East and West.

"We for our part," he said, "have rockets trained on Turkey, Italy, Greece, Britain — everywhere the Americans have bases. There is no other way for us."

He insisted that although a nuclear war would inflict great damage on the Soviet Union, she would survive — but Britain would not. At the same time he showed lively awareness of the dangers of an atomic deadlock.

The impressions gathered from Mr. Khrushchev's words were reinforced in a long interview with Mr. Mikoyan. He agreed, among other things, that a "radical" solution was better than a step-by-step progress towards disarmament, and said that this was what the Soviet Union had wanted. But what was the good? America clearly did not.

He also laid the same stress on priority for stopping tests and prohibiting nuclear warfare over the destruction of existing stocks —a point which, like Mr. Khrushchev, he seemed to find relatively unimportant at this stage.

A-Bomb 'Not Cucumbers'

"All we are testing for now," he said, "is to develop new bombs, using much less uranium — and therefore very much less expensive." Tests injured living people. Existing stocks, buried underground, hurt no one.

Mr. Khrushchev went even farther. "Tests or no tests, prohibition or not, we shall soon stop making more bombs," he said. "Atom bombs are not cucumbers to be salted down."

Copyright —

First of two articles

MONKEY BEAT

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British Immigrants Still Come—And Are Helped to Stay

By PHILIP GILLON

AN English settler leaves Kfar Hanassi after ten years in the *kibbutz*, taking with him his wife, three children and his mother-in-law. The kibbutz lends him IL1,000; he is a skilled mechanic who has no difficulty finding a job at Bedek. But he and his family have to obtain some sort of housing; they have been too long in the country to qualify for Jewish Agency benefits. What is to become of them — unless they are to take the road back to England and relative security contemptuously described in Israel as *"yerida"* (going down)?

A girl in her early twenties in love with Zionist propaganda arrives in Tel Aviv from London, convinced that Israel will provide her with job, housing and companionship (and even a husband) although she knows no Hebrew. She stays at a Jewish Agency hostel while she attends an Ulpan. When it concludes she finds her Hebrew still inadequate for the current demands of employers for full bi-lingualism: she drifts, instead of the warm intimacy of a group, into the loneliness of a room, and thoughts of return.

An English Jew brings a boat through the Mediterranean and conceives the bright inspiration of running pleasure cruises between Nahariya and Acre; a ballet dancer wants to open a school in Haifa. They need finance; if they can obtain it they may enrich the pattern of Israel life. But they are quite incapable of financing themselves on their own boot-strings, as so many Israelis have learned to do.

None of these problems are confined to settlers from England; thousands of Israelis have left kibbutzim penniless after years of work (the IL1,000 loan is generous); immigrants from Asia and Europe struggle desperately to live despite lack of accommodation and capital. But in such cases there is an added factor, perhaps an advantage — they have no alternative. However great their difficulties they are forced to make the best of the situation. For the English in trouble, *"yerida"* remaining always as an alternative solution.

Aliya of 6,000

As the years pass, the value of immigration from the sheltered West is emphasized more and more by leaders in Israel. There are altogether 6,000 British and Irish Jews settled in Israel, of whom 1,000 are on the land; in the towns many of them have become figures of national importance. The problems of attracting more immigrants and of helping those already here to become absorbed have demanded increasing understanding and attention; the assumption made in the early days that graduates of youth movements needed only their idealism to turn them into good Israelis has proved fallacious — although the idealism acquired in the youth movements that for some reason are now referred to in rather patronising terms, forms valuable armour against the shocks of change. A man (and particularly a woman) coming from England to Israel is liable to find some differences in the ways of shopkeepers, the methods of transport, the forms of entertainment and the general way of life which may lead to a sneaking home-sickness for the accustomed ways.

At first the strongest propagandists for "Anglo-Saxon" immigration, both inside and outside Israel, insisted that the best way for the British to integrate was to become more Israeli than the most mythical of Israelis. They were urged to talk only Hebrew (even if they hardly knew a word), to read only Hebrew newspapers they did not understand, to make friends of local citizens who came from other countries, to accept the rough with the rough without complaining that there should be some smooth somewhere.

Special Conditions

Inevitably it did not work. It was felt in some official quarters that if Israel was to hold its Western immigrants, despite the temptations of *"yerida,"* they would have to be given special conditions. Theoretically, this might be criticized as a form of favouritism as against newcomers entering Israel in mass from countries of anti-Semitic pressure: in practice, once the importance of Western immigration came to be accepted, the automatic corollary was that privileges had to be provided. Despite the opposition of "die-hards" in the Jewish Agency, this even involved taking some money from the funds collected in England for Israel. Naturally this was furiously opposed both in England and Ireland with the use of such slogans as "The funds are sacred!" "Only the Agency can allocate!"

In fact the amounts taken were trifling and no real power was abstracted from the directors of the Jewish Agency. In the course of ten years the appeals in England and Ireland brought £22,500,000 to Israel, averaging £3,500,000 annually over the last few years: from these amounts, £50,000 a year has latterly been allocated to the Israel office of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, a small commission by any standards.

Help for Newcomers

Help for the newcomers and longer term settlers is forthcoming both from the British Federation office in Tel Aviv and from the *Hitahdut Olei Britannia*, with the distinctions between them clearly known to officials but not to rank-and-file settlers or to casual outsiders. Sometimes there even seems to be overlapping and scope for possible conflicts. The *Hitahdut* was formed in the three largest cities in the country primarily to provide "personal service" to newcomers and to help other settlers to feel at home. It maintains contact with settlers and assists them to overcome difficulties of transition and a sense of isolation. It provides social and cultural amenities. Despite Israel's famous warm-hearted friendliness, it was discovered that many young women were living bleak lives which the *Hitahdut* helps to fill.

The Israel Office of the Federation, on the other hand, acts as financier, social worker, labour exchange and knight-errant. An annual allocation is made to the Anglo-Saxon agricultural cooperatives, in cash or machinery, the amounts to be repaid over 13 years, with interest payable at five per cent per annum and the first three years free from capital repayments.

Furthermore, short-term loans are granted when Government or Jewish Agency payment systems break down, as happened this year with regard to the sugar-beet, the "advance," promised in order to induce the *kibbutzim* to plant, taking the ultimate form of promissory notes payable after the harvest. Other instances of help to the villages are the building of a swimming pool, a wheat store and power mill in Kfar Mordechai, or the provision of Leyland buses at greatly reduced prices to the district high school in Kfar Blum.

Loan Fund

In the cities, the Federation operates an Individual Loan Fund from which settlers can borrow IL1,000 at six per cent per annum for two years, either for housing or for business.

Since 1953 a total of IL500,000 has been loaned by the Federation to Settlers from Britain.

Group Projects

More conservatively minded than the South Africans, the British were slower to undertake massive special projects. The building of Kiryat Gat as a "British" town broke down on the difficulty of transferring sterling — the £2m. expected to set the character of the Lachish town was unobtainable.

Meantime, time populated Kiryat Gat with refugees and set the pattern of its development along somewhat different lines from those anticipated. Instead of hundreds of British settlers, there are only 35 families. There are now some rumours that British policy, both diplomatic and financial, may ease with regard to Israel, enabling the British Federation to make good the hopes opened to Kiryat Gat some years ago which were to include even an English-style pub.

Meanwhile, slightly more than 500 newcomers arrive each year from Britain and Eire. The character of the immigration seems to be changing. Many of the new arrivals are not keen Zionists but young people, not well trained, who are bored with the humdrum Welfare State and come in search of adventure, as their Gentile counterparts go to Australia. A few are neurotics of one kind or another who cannot come to terms with the environment they have known all their lives and expect for some mysterious reason to do better in an atmosphere completely strange. Better-adjusted newcomers complain that they are not told the truth in England, that conditions are described as far rosier than they are, that they are not warned about employment and housing difficulties. Last month a meeting expressed strong criticism that conditions do not match promises made in Britain, and as a result the Federation appointed a social worker to help people find work.

Annual Conference

During the coming week the *Hitahdut* is holding its annual conference in Jerusalem. Delegates will no doubt face formidable questions of principle and practice. Perhaps from these deliberations new blueprints for increasing British immigration and preventing *"yerida"* will emerge: it will certainly be to Israel's advantage, British immigrants feel, to have more and more corners of her fields forever like England — without importing the English climate.

Mr. Israel Sieff (centre), Honorary President of the British Zionist Federation, and Mrs. Sieff, with settlers from Britain at the Kiryat Gat cotton gin.

Personality Portrait: Dr. A.L. Gaathon

PLANNER of ECONOMY

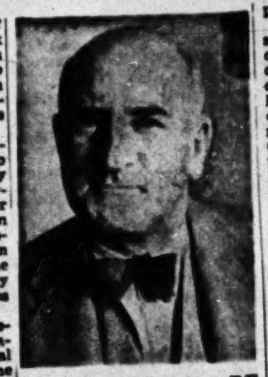
DR. A. L. Gaathon, Senior Economist of the Bank of Israel, was the first man in this country to draw up development plans in which he carefully juggled hundreds of millions of dollars and pounds on paper.

Born in Eisenbach, Germany, Dr. Gaathon, who celebrated his 60th birthday this week, joined the German Army in 1917. After a short period of service on the Western Front, he volunteered for the German relief force being sent to the Middle East to help Turkey recapture the Arab provinces that were in revolt.

The Turkish offensive never developed and Dr. Gaathon joined a technical battalion stringing telephone wires to Palestine. He met his first Jewish settlers one Friday evening in Mishmar Hayarden.

Captured by Indians

He contracted malaria, and when he was discharged from the convalescent camp he found the Turkish forces in retreat. He and several German soldiers from the camp joined a Turkish company trying to escape Arab tribesmen intent on earning



the English sovereigns T.E. Lawrence had promised to pay for every German rifle turned in to him.

Once, to avoid British patrol planes, Gaathon and his comrades hid in a flock of sheep, hiding under the sheep's stomachs.

They were captured by Indian cavalry near Beisan, marched off to Gaza and sent by train in cattle wagons to a P.O.W. camp near Tel el Kebir. Although the war had ended, the British had no transport to repatriate them to Germany. They waited in the camp for a whole year until the Germans sent a ship to repatriate them.

In Germany, Gaathon worked in a bank and in a Berlin wholesale firm until 1933. But several years earlier, he began to study economics, and in 1932 he was graduated from the University of Berlin. In 1934, he received his doctorate *"summa cum laude."*

With the advent of Hitler, Dr. Gaathon decided to settle in this country. He arrived in 1934, married Tamar Jungerman in 1938. They have a son, Ariel, 18, at the Beit Hakerem Secondary School.

Ready Smile

Dr. Gaathon has a ready smile and an infectious sense of humour. He recalls that when he registered for the first time in this country, the clerk wrote down his profession as *kalkalan*, but he spelled it with a *kuf*, not a *caf*, i.e. not an economist but a person who ruins things.

One week after arriving, he published his first article, on the citrus industry. Since then, he has written articles and research papers on various economic subjects.

Joining the Jewish Agency's Economic Research Institute run by the late Dr. A. Ruppin, and then by Dr. A. Bonné, Dr. Gaathon published "National Income and Outlay in Palestine — 1936." The Jewish Agency also published his "Outline of a Development Plan for Jews in Palestine" in 1944. Its frontispiece carried an old Chinese proverb which reflects his philosophy of planning:

If you are planning for one year, plant grain;
If you are planning for ten years, plant trees;
If you are planning for a hundred years, plant men.

In 1950, he finished his best-known work, a monograph entitled "Four-Year Development Plan, 1950-1953." He drew it up with the purpose of planning men.

After that, planning assignments followed one another rapidly. Dr. Gaathon drew up economic surveys of Israel for 1950 and 1951; headed the Office of Coordination and Economic Planning in the Prime Minister's Office; and helped establish the Bureau of Planning and Economic Coordination under the late Eliezer Kaplan. Senior Economist in Mr. Oscar Gass's Economic Advisory Staff until his present assignment in 1955, he has also published a number of more recent research studies including "Israel's Economic Performance," "Projection toward Economic Independence," soon to be re-published in French by the Paris Institut de Science Economique Appliquée, and "A Real Financial System of Social Accounting," published by the Harvard "Review of Economics and Statistics."

Dr. Gaathon, who agrees that it is extremely difficult to make plans in Israel and implement them, sees economic planning as more of a political problem than an economic one.

It is easy enough to draw up a plan to settle the Negev, but a democracy such as Israel requires a lot of education, persuasion and other inducements to move enterpreneurs and workers, farmers and doctors, to conform with the plan.

Planning and Persuasion

Moreover, to "base planning on the people's goodwill is likely to appeal to the economically weak rather than to the strong; that is, it is likely to lead to the socialization of losses," says Dr. Gaathon.

But nevertheless he believes the Government can do a good deal of planning, without resorting to force, since it controls the purse strings. It can, as it has, decide to allocate funds to building ports, extending train lines, or increasing acreage under irrigation. All these acts set the stage for projects that exploit the benefits of Government development or dovetail with it.

Moreover, the Government's taxation, pricing and subsidy policies influence private enterprise and thus help control it. For instance, favourable loans can induce investors to establish certain industries and not others, so can the provision of skilled labour and guaranteed wage structure. Another vital factor is the Government's control of foreign currency.

These are means of practical implementation. But behind and above them there should be a general concept of development, some sort of master plan which shows how on the basis of certain assumptions regarding immigration and capital inflow, and expected increases in productivity, Israel's economy can be carried without catastrophic disturbances over the critical period when reparations and restitutions cease. The targets of such a plan would redress our balance of payments by stiff increases in exports, by the "development in depth" of our local resources and by saving enough resources to supply the investment required for this development.

MACABEE RASKIN

Compromise Possible Over Future of Bus Co-ops

By MARK SEGAL

WHEN the words "bus cooperative" are mentioned an emotional and not a rational response is elicited amongst most Israelis.

The cooperatives complain that the public has forgotten their difficulties in providing adequate transport facilities despite rapidly changing conditions. Transport is the first service to feel the impact of immigration — even before the immigrants find work or housing they are already using buses, they say, adding that everyone ignores the regular bus services to outlying settlements which a private concern would not bother to operate.

In the early thirties the Cooperative Centre set going a process of consolidation of the many groups that had been formed following World War I and today three large bus cooperatives provide the passenger bus services for most of the country. Egged (Egged) which covers the whole country including the inter-urban routes and the towns of Haifa, Tiberias, Afula and Eilat; Dan, which serves Tel Aviv and its environs; and Hamekasher for Jerusalem and the vicinity.

2,700 Members

According to numbers presented by Mr. Y. Ritov, head of the Producers and Services Societies in the Cooperative Centre, there are at present 2,700 members in the three cooperatives, together with 2,800 hired employees. They own 2,000 buses with a seating capacity of 72,000, and have a gross annual income (turnover) of IL46m. Forty-seven per cent of all workers are drivers and 27 per cent garage hands; 19 per cent are engaged in traffic and other services and seven per cent in administration.

According to calculations published in the Bank of Israel report for 1957, the average salary of an Egged member was IL471 a month, compared with IL431 for a hired bus driver working under the same conditions and with the same number of dependants. Although Egged spokesmen qualify these figures, one gathers from the report that the total difference amounted to some IL4m. — i.e. a 29 per cent profit on the capital invested by the Egged members, calculated at present prices.

"Over one million passengers travelled on Egged buses over *Rosh Hashana*" — the newspapers reported, and cooperative members declare that "to achieve standards which make this feat possible, we have to drop outmoded patterns."

This brings one to the question, "What remains of cooperation in the cooperative today?" — for under the pressure of keeping up with standards the cooperatives have found themselves squeezed between the "hammer and the anvil" — or to be more explicit, the Government and members, especially the younger ones. The latter have demanded and obtained a strictly commercial undertaking, thereby jettisoning venerated ideas in pursuit of efficiency.

The impress of the Cooperatives on the public mind springs from the difficult conditions which existed until 1952, according to Mr. Arie Masur, the Dan spokesman. Only then were the companies allowed to renew their rolling stock and improve their passenger services, he says.

Currency Allowances

Incidental factors, such as ample foreign currency allowances for purchasing new vehicles, increased rail and taxi competition and the companies' own initiative has helped these improvements along, although the Cooperatives do not refer to them.

To return to the question of "What remains of cooperation" — the members still talk at the slightest provocation of the sacred principles of mutual help and equal responsibility. Their spokesmen — especially Mr. Masur and Egged's Mr. Y. Goren — explain that the problem of hired labour is mainly a seasonal one and part of "their sacrifice in the interests of efficient services." They stress that they are Cooperatives of Bus Drivers, who can join as full members only if they meet the following requirements: possession of a bus driving licence, "social fitness," physical and mental health and being between the ages of 18 and 32.

The first cooperatives were formed by drivers who joined together with their buses; today this is replaced by his buying a share in the concern. This is the key to membership, and it is also the bone of contention between the Cooperatives and the Histadrut. At present the Histadrut has fixed the value of a share at IL10,500, on the basis of so many months' wages. The Cooperatives would prefer that its value be based on the price of a bus — IL40,000.

Jobs for Disabled

Another aspect of the labour problem is the employment of ticket collectors who by law must be disabled — in Dan there are 200; they cannot enter into the category of candidates for membership, because they cannot be out behind the drivers wheel or fulfil other conditions, the spokesmen say. Similarly, technical improvements such as the change-over to diesel engines, require the employment of experts, but these too cannot become members since they are not drivers, and most are over-age. In summer — the cooperatives give another example — with heavy traffic to the beaches, the concerns hire another 15 per cent more drivers, but they are seasonal employees and cannot be taken into the cooperatives.

From the Cooperative Centre, this reporter learned that Egged is considering awarding membership in the Cooperative to employees with a seniority that safeguards them from dismissal. Women workers with similar seniority are a different problem: according to regulations the Cooperatives cannot take in women.

Despite pressure from the Histadrut, the cooperatives cling to their system of equal pay for all — from managers to garage hand. They claim that if this system goes in favour of grading according to skill and job, so will mutual responsibility and that the share will just become "the right to hold a job down." Similarly, their method of electing managers straight from behind the driver's wheel or garage would be impossible under a graded wage system.

The pros and cons of the present system through the eyes of cooperative key men were admirably summed up in a speech by Mr. Ritov before the Afro-Asian Seminar on Cooperation recently:

Pros: "Members have an interest and incentive in their work resulting in high personal efficiency and a real sense of responsibility, reduction of waste, and a willingness to work at all times, out of hours, and in times of emergency.

Cons: A high percentage of hired labour undermining cooperative principles; inadequate provision for reserves and depreciation in order to maintain high earnings; excessive dependency of the management on the goodwill of members especially near election time; and frequent changes in management, leading to disruption of administrative work."

Khoushy Committee

All discussions on bus transport are at present under the shadow of the recommendations of the Khoushy Committee, dealt with in another article in this issue. This reporter found dissatisfaction as to the effect of these recommendations on the part of both bus cooperative members and heads of the Histadrut's Cooperative Movement, as well as others concerned with transport. They all leaned heavily on the reservations expressed by the Minister of Transport.

The spokesmen for the cooperatives were quite blunt in their opposition: "Such an arrangement just won't work." Others in the field feared the conflicts arising between institutions and the individuals concerned, and their effect on the efficiency of transport services.

Ministerial Control

There was a certain consensus of opinion among Cooperative Centre leaders and others in the transport field in favour of allowing the Ministry greater control over the cooperatives, instead of the more extreme Khoushy proposals, to which experts objected because they felt that the Government would be taking on financial responsibility for the cooperatives' losses whilst leaving the actual running in their hands.

The cooperatives say that with the enforcement of the proposals, politics would be introduced into the transport services, with personnel being appointed according to a party key in keeping with the ruling constellation in the Government, Histadrut or local authorities.

(Leading Article — Page 12)

Delegates to the Afro-Asian Seminar on a tour of the Hamalhim cooperative bus garage. (Other Picture — Page VI)

Strictly Above Board

By Ephraim Kishon

EVERYONE is entitled to his opinion. Some people think for instance that the authorities are sparing no effort to make citizens' lives a hell on earth, and that in this they are loyally aided and abetted by an inflated, moronic and elephantine bureaucratic apparatus. Others swear to the exact opposite, namely that the authorities' road to the citizens' heart is paved with good intentions, but that they fail because of an inflated and elephantine bureaucratic apparatus.

Take for example the brilliant arrangement which ends that preposterous situation where travellers abroad had to make do with $10, including the present for Paina. Recently, the authorities decided to free the citizens from the yoke of the "Obligatory Clearing Abroad" Bill (for legal pedantry, the income tax regulations remain in force). As of now, and until further notice immediately after the elections, citizens will receive an allocation of 100 hard dollars from personal reparations, at the official rate of the black market.

From now on, the average traveller will not have to take the trouble of buying the foreign currency he needs from persons of dubious reputation. Instead, he will simply ask a licence for the signing of an official contract with the recipient of reparations, according to which the latter will deposit, against a bank guarantee, a bond with the new government institution to be set up soon, and there the average traveller will be able to apply for the freeing of the bond 37 days after the expiration of the purchase option on the abandoned property, for hard currency to be allocated by the Reparations Committee according to a special permit from the Treasury issued at the recommendation of the Government Tourist Corporation against the notarially certified affidavit of the traveller's grandmother (or her proxy) or a diploma'd veterinary.

At first sight the above procedure looks somewhat cumbersome, but no sacrifice is too great for keeping your conscience clear. No more Lilienblum Street for you, no more addresses abroad, no more abject and marrow-freezing fear that such an address does not exist at all, or exists but no one ever heard of you there (fire off cable to Kunstetter: CROCO DILES VANISHED SEND NEW 1975 WATT GENERATOR HELP SPIEGEL), no more trouble. Instead there is order and fairness.

From now on, travellers abroad will live comfortably for, say two months, on the legal $100, within the following detailed budget:

Tips ($1.50 per day)	$ 60.00
Taxis ($0.50 per day)	20.00
Folies Bergere	6.50
Hula hoop	1.50
Hotel (3 cents per day)	1.20
Board (1 cent per day)	0.60
Charities	0.15
Sundries	0.05
Exactly	$100.00

By arrangement with "Ha'aretz"

AND IN SUCH A COUNTRY

SOCIALISM IN ONE COUNTRY 1924-26. By E.H. Carr. (Macmillan, 1958, pp. 450; 45/-).

By George Lichtheim

IN his slow but stately progress through the history of the Russian Revolution, Professor Carr has now reached the crucial period of the mid-twenties, when the personal struggle for power among Lenin's successors broadened into a fateful conflict over long-term policies. It was in these years that the Bolshevik leaders slowly and hesitantly came to grips with the problem of industrialisation: how slowly and how hesitantly, Mr. Carr's account makes plain. It was then, too, that Stalin gradually tightened his grip over the party apparatus — the same apparatus which eventually became the organizational focus of his "revolution from above."

When these two processes came to a head simultaneously, at the fourteenth party congress in December 1925, the Soviet leaders — somewhat to their own surprise — found themselves committed to the policy they had rejected when Trotsky proposed it some years earlier. Two more years had to pass before the fifteenth congress, in December 1927, took the final step of sanctioning the draft Five Year Plan, but by the end of 1925 the crucial choice had been made.

In this complex of crises and decisions, a pivotal place came to be occupied by the slogan "Socialism in One Country," with which Stalin's name was henceforth associated. That it was at first no more than a slogan becomes clear from Mr. Carr's laboriously documented account of the confused inter-party debates and polemics of the period. Stalin, it is plain, hardly knew what he was letting himself in for when — with some encouragement from Bukharin — he asserted that the Soviet régime could solve its internal problems even if there was no world revolution.

The further step from national self-sufficiency to breakneck industrialization belongs to a later period, after Trotsky had been driven out and his programme adopted by men who refused to look at it when he advocated its merits. In 1925 few people dreamed of such things. If Stalin did, he kept quiet about it. The "industrializers" were to be found on the left wing of the party, although it is noteworthy that in the person of Sokolnikov — then Finance Commissar — Trotsky's following also included an extreme *kaisser-fairist* to whom the solidity of the currency meant a great deal more than industrialization: further proof that the political battle-lines had been drawn in disregard of economic logic.

As yet Prof. Carr has given us only the first of three projected volumes on the great controversy of the mid-twenties; most of it is taken up by an extremely detailed and thorough analysis of the economic background. The factional struggle is to be discussed at greater length in a second volume, external relations in a third. Fortunately Mr. Carr has departed from this rather rigid framework to the extent of introducing short sketches of the principal *dramatis personae*: Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, and Stalin.

There is also a tantalizingly brief account of the inter-party debates on the eve of the December 1925 congress, when Zinoviev and Kamenev publicly broke with their erstwhile ally, Stalin. It is typical of the confusion attending the major turning-points in this extraordinary story that the break came over Stalin's support for the then official policy of making greater concessions to the wealthier peasants — shortly to be denounced as *kulaks*. In 1925 it was still possible for Communist leaders to assert that "socialism" could and would be "built at a snail's pace," though Bukharin even then got into trouble by declaring that the peasants should be encouraged to "enrich themselves." This was heresy, and has remained so, though Gosnalka has come close to saying something similar.

Amidst these complexities — every fluctuation in the harvest yield meant a political crisis in the Central Committee — the great fact that stands out from Prof. Carr's account is the constant strengthening of the Communist party's hold over the country, and the machine's hold over the party. These were the years when the Bolshevik leadership consciously substituted itself for the proletariat in whose name it had made the revolution — so much so that when in 1927 Trotsky appealed to non-party elements, he was in all seriousness denounced as a counter-revolutionary.

The party bureaucracy had not yet given birth to a new ruling class — it was the new ruling class, or rather it filled the void left by the collapse of the old order and the absence of anything organic that could take its place. For a brief period in Russian history, the shape of society came to depend upon the decisions taken by a handful of leaders. Even an academic theorist like Bukharin could change the course of events by shifting from one theoretical position to another. Such situations never last long, but the intoxication born of them leaves its mark upon the decision-makers. Autocracy was in the Russian tradition; when Communism became the vehicle of a planned "revolution from above," the autocratic spirit reasserted itself with a vengeance. This was one of many ways in which the "principle of continuity," in Mr. Carr's language, triumphed over the "principle of change."

Why this momentous change came to be associated with the figure of Stalin, requires some further explanation. Mr. Carr's analysis establishes clearly enough the reasons for Trotsky's failure; he is less convincing in trying to account for Stalin's success. He seems indeed somewhat baffled by the personality of the protagonist, though a clue to his success is suggested by the observation that, as the most nationalist and "isolationist" of the Soviet leaders, he was instinctively driven into courses which fitted both Russia's anti-Western tradition and the technical requirements of ultra-industrialism.

Here it may be thought that Mr. Carr solves his problem by looking at the situation through the eyes of the victors. The theoretical justification for this procedure was suggested years ago by the late Professor R. G. Collingwood who, as a good Hegelian, held that we can understand a problem only by arguing back from the solution that was eventually adopted: Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar, hence he had solved his tactical dilemmas, and we can discover what these were, and what his general strategy was, by arguing back from the tactics he employed in the battle. Villeneuve, having lost the battle which Nelson won, must be presumed to have failed to solve his problems, and we thus cannot discover what his plans were by studying his manoeuvres. The argument is ingenious, but it ignores the possibility that victories may be won despite faulty planning, or even in the absence of any plans. Again, it may be true that we can understand the nature of a problem only by arguing back from the solution, but how do we know that there was no alternative?

In the case of post-revolutionary Russia, there was at any rate the alternative of building industry upon a prosperous peasantry, instead of squeezing the maximum surplus out of the countryside for the benefit of the planners. That, of course, would have involved a slower tempo, and it is arguable that the U.S.S.R. would then not have become the world's second industrial power; but it cannot seriously be maintained that "Socialism in One Country" by definition meant starving the population for decades, in the interest of erecting a giant heavy industry. The fact is that in 1925 Stalin himself did not think so — on the contrary, he was all for going slow. So were most of the Bolshevik leaders. That in the end they outdid Peter the Great — not to mention Ivan the Terrible — in the sacrifices they imposed upon the Russian people, is a historical circumstance with which we have to reckon. Perhaps it requires no rational explanation: certainly it has never found one.

RAOUL DUFY: The Studio with Two Models (oil, 1930)
Reproduced from "Dufy," a Phaidon Alpha Book, reviewed below.

JOAN MIRO: The Moon Wall (painted, baked ceramic blocks)
This wall (with a companion "Sun Wall") stands in the courtyard of the new Unesco Building in Paris. The walls also won this year's International Guggenheim Prize.

New 'Alpha' Art Series

MANET. 24 plates, of which 16 are in full colour. With an Introduction and Catalogue by John Richardson. Phaidon "Alpha" Book. London, 1958. pp. 112. 18s.6d.

DUFY. 32 plates, of which 16 are in full colour, selected by René Ben Sussan. With an Introduction by Marcel Aubion. Phaidon "Alpha" Book. London, 1958. pp. 112. 18s.6d.

THESE two books inaugurate a new series of medium-priced art books put out by Phaidon and called "Alpha Books." They are handsomely bound in white cloth, the format is 10½x7½ inches, and all are to have approximately the same number of plates, an introduction and a catalogue, as those detailed above. Though we called them medium-priced, considering what you get for your money they are very cheap indeed. The reproductions are excellent and there are enough plates to give quite a comprehensive view of the artist's work.

Mr. John Richardson's Introduction to the Manet volume is of outstanding interest and should be read by everyone concerned with the artist. Examining the many contradictory aspects of Manet's life and work — "he was both a devoted and domesticated husband as well as an impenitent cocotier; a pious Catholic as well as a sceptical humanist; a waspish wit as well as a kind-hearted friend; a gullible innocent as well as a cunning schemer; an ardent Socialist as well as a conforming bourgeois; a hard-working artist as well as an elegant *flâneur* 'who adored the *monde* and derived a secret thrill from the brilliant scented delights of evening parties'" — Mr. Richardson fuses them into an intelligible and comprehensive whole: "This does not mean that Manet was a hypocrite, for he was intellectually too honest; nor was he a schizophrenic, for his personality, though protean, was well integrated. Rather was he a Janus-like figure looking forwards and backwards simultaneously; but Janus, we should remember was a god of beginnings, and in the last resort it is always the forward-looking rebel in Manet who triumphs over the backward-looking bourgeois." Mr. Richardson makes clear what Manet got from Japanese art: "how to flatten his forms, how to simplify his spatial notation, how to dispense with a perspectival continuum, how to arrive at a rhythmic, linear structure and how to give his 'naïve' compositions a measure of decorative unity." One cannot but agree with him that Manet's early death at 51 was a particularly heavy loss to the art of his time, for the body of work he left behind is somehow incomplete. Mr. Richardson's lively writing and informativeness spill over into his catalogue notes as well.

M. Brion's introduction is good, too, and he does well to make clear from the beginning that "Dufy is a great painter provided one does not claim for him a kind of greatness that was not in his nature, capabilities and purpose. Strength and wisdom, good classical qualities, lie in knowing exactly where one is going and how to get there. There is greatness in accepting one's limitations, and virtue in knowing and fulfilling them to the utmost of one's capacity. Seen from that angle, Dufy's work is a necessary part of the history of painting in our time; for that painting would be incomplete if Dufy did not figure in it, or if he had painted in a different way." The colour reproductions in the Dufy volume are exceptionally beautiful.

Altogether a series to be welcomed warmly if it sticks to the standards of these first two volumes.

A. METATRON

Love and Disease in Siam

By PAULA ARNOLD

SIAMESE COUNTERPART, by Elisabeth Lake. The Crescet Press, London 1958. 215 pp. 15s.

A PERFECTLY charming, perceptive, elegantly written book with a convincing and bafflingly interesting background. The one weakness is the last chapter.

The scene is Bangkok and a lonely site in the mountains, where a TB sanatorium is being built. The main persons are a dedicated English doctor, his fiancée who has flown out from England on an impulse, his "counterpart" — that is an assistant meant to take over when he leaves — and who, in addition to being a qualified doctor and unrivalled organizer, is a Thai princess and unbelievably beautiful, and a bearded, slightly ridiculous plant hunter, also an Englishman. Their emotional involvements are of less interest than the difficulties they encounter in their work. Dr. Richard Verity is taken off his village work and sent to a new sanatorium in the hills with Rosukon, the Thai princess, as his counterpart. He takes with him Audrey, his fiancee, who has arrived unbidden at the unfortunate moment of his moving — which he regards as a most wonderful chance.

Now begins a series of frustrations and intrigues, for when they arrive at their lonely mountain hospital, they find that not even the building is finished. There are more or less mysterious delays, quite inexplicable to the slightly naive and quite unpolitical Richard, but described as a plot by Ted, the naturalist, and indeed it seems to be the case.

The doctor falls in love with Rosukon, Ted with Audrey, and this complicates matters. The main interest lies in the different reactions of the Thais and the English to these stresses and frustrations, reminding an Israeli forcibly of the difference in Jewish and Arab mentality, with a very significant exception — the Thais are always impeccably correct and self-contained. But where the English are all action and impatience and planning ahead, the Thais are content to wait, to live for the day and to see things unfold for themselves. This difference is admirably brought out in an unobtrusive, quietly persistent manner, reminiscent of Jane Austen. An accomplished novel.

Inconclusive

MY FACE FOR THE WORLD TO SEE, by Alfred Hayes. Harpers, New York, 1958. 182 pp. $3.

BRILLIANTLY told, with a sharply etched background, the spotlight concentrated on two people only, the inconclusiveness — senseless, wasteful and brutal as life is apt to be — of this short novel excites, frustrates, and moves one to admiration of the writer. The first scene is the most unforgettable. Bored by one of the usual Hollywood parties, the narrator goes out to the beach for a quiet cigarette. A girl comes out, cocktail glass in hand, and walks into the sea. At first he laughs at her tipsy antics, but presently he sees she is trying to drown herself in earnest — and at some damage to his new slacks, if no more, he saves her.

Thus begins an odd relationship, inspired neither by love nor by desire, in the Hollywood haze of passion for fame, wealth, power. The narrator is a script writer who periodically leaves New York and his wife and child for Hollywood; the girl is one of the throng of unsuccessful, but not exactly down-and-out actresses. She lives a fantasy life which constantly impinges on reality, and is an altogether unbalanced, pitiable little thing. The pointless affair ends pointlessly when the narrator's wife comes to Hollywood and the girl stages another unsuccessful suicide. The economy of style, the vivid and swift narrative, the suggestiveness of language, cannot be praised enough. But does the hackneyed story deserve to have so many gifts squandered on it?

Conversational

THE ADVENTURERS. By Jules Romains. Muller, London, 1958. 224 pp., 15s.

THE distinguished author of "Men of Good Will" has written a very odd book indeed. It is mainly in conversations, and is translated into idiomatic, if rather sloppy and slangy English, not always suitable to the status of the person speaking. Scene: Paris today, protagonists: A fascinating, middle-aged woman of mysterious antecedents, widow of an irreproachable and well-known professor at the Sorbonne, moving in the highest diplomatic and academic circles. Her son, still a student. And a few friends. The youth, in the course of a few days, learns partly from chance conversations, partly by deliberate inquiry, quite a long list of crimes and near-crimes committed by his mother — but nothing is substantiated except one fact: she is not his real mother, but married his father when he was a baby.

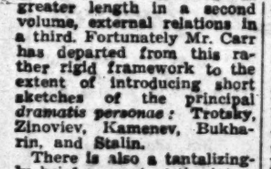
We never hear what is the actual truth and are left to believe what we like — that she is a good woman cruelly slandered, or a monster of depravity. She enters a convent, and that is that.

What M. Romains meant to do seems clear: satirize the shallowness, cruelty, malice and hypocrisy of modern French society. But the way he goes about it makes the satire unsuccessful. The "adventuress" scarcely speaks a word in our hearing, in fact we meet her only fleetingly, so that we cannot form our own opinion of her character. Everything is left quite vague and iridescent, none of the characters comes alive, least of all the heroine or villainess, and the reader is left with a feeling of irritation and frustration.

PROFESSOR ARENDT

Hannah Arendt, whose book "Rahel Varnhagen" was reviewed on this page last week, has been appointed professor at Princeton, the first woman to receive a full professorship at this university. Previously she lectured at Brooklyn College, N.Y., and at Berkeley, California.

Stamp of the Week



When knights were really bold (or perhaps it was a few years later) one of the most loveable characters you could think of cantered through the pages of a book.

The writer was Miguel de Cervantes, and the famous character he created was, of course, Don Quixote. Both are commemorated today in a new set of four stamps issued by Spain to help children's welfare in her African colonies.

Don Quixote levelled his lance and tilted at windmills, dared a waggon-load of lions with his sword and led his squire Sancho into an abundance of further adventures.

Cervantes was a doctor's son born to adventure. He fought against the Turks in the sea battle of Lepanto which freed 15,000 Christian slaves from the Turkish galleys.

A year or two later Cervantes was in a ship captured by Barbary pirates and for five years he slaved in the prisons of Algiers until ransomed. Despite these vicissitudes, Cervantes lived to be 69 — a remarkable achievement for an adventurer of the 16th century.

The stamps which commemorate him, Don Quixote and Sancho Panza are printed in photogravure, perforated 13 and the set of four costs 6d in London.

J.A.A.

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The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in June 1959. Entry Forms, details of fees, and Regulations and Syllabus (Price 750 pruta) may be obtained from:

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13 Idelson Street, P.O.B. 3202, Tel Aviv.
Tel. 2041/2.

Entries and fees must arrive at the above address before January 2, 1959. No entries can be accepted after that date.

Valery, Weizmann and Churchill

Letters to the Literary Editor

VALÉRY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I very much enjoyed Mr. David Paul's excellent article on Paul Valéry ("Post-Academician," *Jerusalem Post*, Dec. 12). It is much rarer than generally realised for a critic writing about a foreign-language poet to produce so understanding and penetrating a piece. But I think it important to recall Valéry's circumstances about 1920, before we can speak of a "capitulation" (to honours, an academic position, official invitations, etc.). From about the beginning of the century to after the First World War, Valéry was employed as private secretary to the director of the Havas News Agency, M. Lebey, who was a relative of his. With Lebey's death at the end of the war, Valéry was left unemployed. He had become world-famous in 1917 with the publication of "La Jeune Parque." For a responsible family man of almost 50 with two adolescent children to support, I don't think we can call it capitulation to "cash in" on his fame by undertaking a literary career, much as he used to curse it privately (note in his "Letters" the complaints about lack of money—*taper, taper, taper. Et être tapé. Et avec tout ceci — s'être pas payé!* — and his conversation recorded by André Gide in his "Journal"). And besides, it is to this "capitulation" that we owe some of Valéry's most brilliant essays on the problems of the modern world, and the Dialogues as well. In fact, most of what he wrote was drawn out of him by commission, and it will be recalled that even that great poem *Le Cimetière Marin* was stolen off his desk by Jacques Rivière for publication in the N.R.F. If not for the outside pressure of circumstances, we might have been left "only" with the early works and the 254 Notebooks he filled during his pre-dawn meditations of 50 years.

Yours, etc.
ROBERT FLEURY
Jerusalem, December 15.

WEIZMANN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Your reviewer of my book, "Herzl: Architect of the Balfour Declaration," Mr. Michael Heymann (your issue of November 21), believes that "it has, however, escaped our author that some days before Churchill wrote his pro-East Africa letter, his agent had approached Dr. Weizmann and asked for the latter's support. Had Weizmann been responsive, he might, in January 1906, have met Churchill instead of Balfour — or both!"

Having studied the contemporary literature very carefully, I have nowhere found evidence of any approach by Churchill's agent to Dr. Weizmann at any time before January 1, 1906, when Churchill's letter was written, nor afterwards until Election Day. I, and, I am sure, Zionist historiography, would be grateful to your reviewer for the supply of chapter and verse of his evidence.

To me this seems improbable for the following reasons:

1. The post prominent Jews of Manchester were then backing Churchill anyhow.

2. Dr. Weizmann had arrived in Manchester only a little over a year before; he was still unknown then, and as a foreigner (he was naturalized only in 1910) had no voting right in England. So why should Churchill's agent have sought just Weizmann's support in a general parliamentary election?

On the other hand, your reviewer may be pleased to hear that Weizmann had met Churchill one month before he talked to Balfour. The London "Jewish Chronicle" of December 15, 1905, records a protest meeting against the Russian pogroms, held in Manchester on December 10, at which Churchill was the principal speaker, and at which Dr. Weizmann seconded a resolution submitted by B. I. Belisha in favour of organizing a "Jewish Parliament." In 1944 I asked Dr. Weizmann about this meeting and wondered whether he had met Churchill on that occasion and had discussed with him some Zionist issue. In his letter to me of May 17, 1944, Dr. Weizmann replied: "It is quite correct that I did speak at the meeting in Manchester on December 10, 1905, at which the present Prime Minister was the chief speaker and the Chairman was the late Mr. Nathan Laski. I remember that Mr. Laski gave a dinner party for Mr. Churchill, to which I was invited. But I hardly exchanged more than a very few words with Mr. Churchill on this occasion: it was during my first year in England, and I spoke English only with great difficulty. I had no correspondence with Mr. Churchill on Zionist or Jewish matters."

Every since reading the sentence about the linguistic difficulties, I had wondered how Dr. Weizmann had mastered them a month later during his talk with Balfour. In fact, this induced me to study the background and history of that conversation more closely; the results of which, to a certain degree, were published in my book. Yours, etc.

OSKAR K. RABINOWICZ
New York, December 1.

Our Reviewer Replies

I am glad to provide chapter and verse of my evidence concerning the approach of Churchill's agent to Dr. Weizmann during the election campaign of December 1905-January 1906. My information on this episode is derived from two documents in the papers of David Wolffsohn, Herzl's successor as President of the Zionist Organization, which are now preserved in the Central Zionist Archives at Jerusalem. They are: (a) A letter from Dr. Weizmann to Wolffsohn that the agent of Churchill (whom he erroneously describes as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) had asked him to support Churchill. Weizmann asks Wolffsohn how to respond to this request. (b) A copy of a letter from Wolffsohn to Weizmann, dated January 8, 1906, in which Wolffsohn informs Weizmann that he has asked Leopold Greenberg, the English member of the "Inner Actions Committee," to contact Weizmann with regard to the elections, as he (Wolffsohn) was not sufficiently familiar with English conditions.

Dr. Rabinowicz' remark about Weizmann's linguistic difficulties raises, I believe, a very important point and I am grateful to Dr. Rabinowicz for having mentioned it.

MICHAEL HEYMANN
Jerusalem, December 18.

Horridly Readable

AMERICA WITH LOVE. By Kathleen Winsor. Davies, London, 1958. 218 pp., 16s.

THIS is something resembling Peyton Place, except that most of the numerous characters are teen-agers. The "kids" in a lower middle-class neighbourhood play baseball, discuss the aspects of sex available, tear each other's hair, twist each other's arms, "pass" their elders and enjoy themselves hugely doing just these things. If the reader could believe that these are the average young Americans (and Miss Winsor's conversations are dangerously convincing) he might well despair of the world — for it is they who will fashion it. Healthy, bright children, of whom their mothers are proud, save the mark, think of nothing but sex, admire a trollop who is said to make old men tipsy and then pick their pockets, and have absolutely no interests but those mentioned above. Miss Winsor, of "Forever Amber" fame, has a facile way with her, though she is not a storyteller, but her level is evidently that of these poor children. *P.A.*

POLISH PILPUL

According to his "Journal of a Trip to Poland and Yugoslavia," the American economist John Kenneth Galbraith found that the following story had the widest currency in Poland:

"What is the difference between capitalism and communism?" Answer: "Under capitalism, man exploits man. Under communism it is exactly the reverse."

BIBLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Regarding Mr. Moshe Kohn's review of Israel Eldad's "Hegyonot":

a) He states that Eldad is not concerned with the question, which, if any, of the personalities in the Bible actually existed. The contrary is the fact: Eldad avers, for instance, quite categorically, that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and Moses, were human, flesh-and-blood, and that they are not—as latter-day "thinkers" would have them — a subsequent construction. *(Vide* pages 36 and 78-81 of his book).

b) Mr. Kohn states, *inter alia*, that Eldad is also a Canaanite. This is nonsense.

As for the "tiring" character of this book, I would recommend, again, merely as an example, that you and your readers read the beautiful chapter on last week's Portion of the Week, *Mikets*. If ever a non-fictional work could be described as gripping, this is it.

Yours, etc.
J. BENSION
Tel Aviv, December 12.

Our Reviewer Replies

a) Examples may also be cited to the effect that Dr. Eldad is not "really" concerned with this problem, but takes the Bible's word on it.

b) Perhaps I went too far in including "Canaanite" among the various possible categories of Jews, in order to show that Dr. Eldad was a whole Jew, that all possible labels applied to him and that at the same time, no single conventional label behind him. M. Kohn

TOTAL VIEW

By Angus Wilson

CULTURE AND SOCIETY, 1780-1950. By Raymond Williams. (Chatto and Windus. 30s.)

MR. Williams's subject is no less than the preservation of "the good life" in the highly organised society which has been developing in England since the Industrial Revolution. His approach is firstly linguistic — the analysis of the change in meaning of the word "culture" itself and of a number of cognate key words — and secondly particular, in that he seeks, by studying in historical sequence the apprehensive responses of individual English writers from Burke to Orwell, to avoid the abstraction that has so divorced this whole subject from reality.

It may give some idea of the scope of his inquiry if I say that I found no serious writers of the last 150 years left out of his discussion except Tennyson, Browning and Meredith. To include them, perhaps, would have been merely to provide himself with Aunt Sallies; and it is one of Mr. Williams's many merits that he takes no pleasure in scoring off those who have failed to illumine. Such diverse figures as Morris and Eliot, Wilde and Leavis, Cobbett and T. E. Hulme all receive full sympathy from his examination. Only Pater, perhaps, viewed as the extreme protagonist of "culture" defined in the narrowest significance of "art," receives less than his due.

It is hard to say whether Mr. Williams is at his best when revealing the little recognised depth of insight of a kindred spirit like William Morris; or in doing justice to the essential importance of writers unsympathetic to him, like T. E. Hulme or T.S. Eliot, or again in detecting the weaknesses of those he admires like Arnold or George Eliot, or in leavening the encomiums his heart would dictate for personalities sympathetic to him like Lawrence, Leavis and Orwell with some very wholesome criticism dictated by his reason. His survey, which is in fact no less than a survey of English social speculation in the last 150 years, is penetrating, lucid, objective, and also honestly engaged. The statement of his own views which ends the book, if open to many objections, is the best-reasoned plea that I have read for the necessity of a common culture — understood as a total, integrated way of living — in an egalitarian form — understood as a final equality of being — without which there can be no hope for civilised survival.

The publishers describe "Culture and Society" as a seminal book. This is the term which Mr. Williams himself applies to Coleridge's thoughts on the subject. If Mr. Williams's original contribution is hardly in this category, his analysis of previous thinkers is likely to remain the most complete and penetrating for a long time to come.

Such praise demands that in honesty I should admit Mr. Williams's social attitude to be the same as my own. He is opposed to any proposal for an élite, whether it be Coleridge's clerisy, or Carlyle's heroes, or the liberal *élite* handed down from Arnold to Bloomsbury, of Eliot's or Leavis's differing salvations through tradition. Yet he is well aware also of the impasse to which an undifferentiating acceptance of equality leads us; and perhaps more particularly of the sinister forced exits from that impasse — Shaw's or the Webbs' differing roads through bureaucracy to dictatorship; the insidious because apparently idealistic, vulgar and destructive values of "equality of opportunity."

He insists, as a man of working-class origin, on the values of a purely working-class culture which needs no middle-class gentility to make it "civilised." He appreciates here the peculiar value of Wilde's distrust of the "respectable" working class. He emphasizes how transitory is a middle-class man's adherence to the underprivileged in his youth and cites the case of Gissing, whose self-identification with the underdog so rapidly vanished with the increased fortune of his mature years. Refusal to recognise a specifically working-class culture, he suggests, lies at the root of Lawrence's tragic exile; the romantic, transitory nature of youthful middle-class identification with the submerged, he suggests, is central to Orwell's equally tragic vagrancy. Yet his sympathies are deeply engaged with both men, and he knows that at that time in that place they could not have reacted otherwise.

It is the special virtue of Mr. Williams's defence of a working-class contribution to a national culture that, without absurd illusions, he champions it as existing here and now. Hence he scouts not only the already long discredited medieval golden age that Cobbett handed down through Pugin and Ruskin to Morris and Belloc, but he also — and the point is very important — sets the "Old England" that Leavis takes from "The Wheelwright's Shop" and other works of George Sturt in the same category.

Yet with his adherence to a continuous working-class culture, he is perhaps less than fair at times to middle-class apprehensions of the mob.

Mr. Williams's emphasis is all the time upon a total view of culture. It is this emphasis that he rightly considers valuable in T. S. Eliot, from whom he otherwise so completely differs. It is this emphasis that makes him distrustful of Arnold's theory if not his practice; that urges him to deplore Leavis's emphasis on literature, although he considers the discipline that Leavis has exerted to be so beneficial. Above all he deplores the gradually narrowing identification of "art" or "poetry" coming down, as he shows, from the necessarily defensive position adopted by the Romantics like Shelley and Keats.

Culture can neither be narrow nor can it be separate. And here he gives an illumining example in J. S. Mill's use of poetry as a sort of desperate escape from the atrophy of feeling produced by a Utilitarian upbringing. Feeling and thinking must be one, art can be neither a side-dish nor a celestial refuge from daily life in any culture that can make our society healthy. It is to Coleridge, not in his theories nor certainly in his influence, but in the intricate interplay of his intuition and his thought, that Mr. Williams points as the integrated man of culture.

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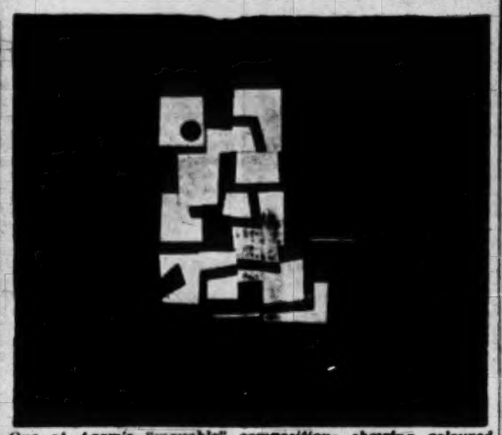
Agam Shows 'Transformables'

THOSE who are wont to look on a museum as a haunt of quiet, a repository of accepted works to be entered with deference and reverence, would be astonished if they visited the Tel Aviv Museum just now. Its exhibition of Agam's "Painting in Movement and Transformable Painting," his first one-man show in this country, is not only drawing crowds but crowds who argue, express their feelings with vigour and, when the artist himself is present, surround him, asking questions and demanding explanations.

The excitement is not unwarranted. Agam— who was born in Rishon le Zion but has spent the last seven years working in Paris, where he has gained a reputation as a young artist of individual talent— is original and has attempted something new. The depiction of movement in the visual arts, as old as the cave paintings of Lascaux, is a problem which has never lost its fascination for the artist. But Agam has gone a step further: his paintings, or perhaps it would be nearer the mark to call them "coloured constructions," are themselves capable of movement. This he achieves in several ways.

There are works which are static in themselves but give different optical effects as the spectator moves past the work. (These are usually rectangles or circles of "pleated" wood placed against a black, white or even red background which give one series of colour effects from one side and another from another side or front view). Other works rotate with a slight touch of the hand, others may be turned around and in some the component parts may be moved so that the spectator may "actively participate in the artistic effort" as the artist says, and so that each work contains not one, but a number of potential artistic expressions.



One of Agam's "movable" compositions showing coloured plates inserted into background in two different combinations.

Agam is a fine decorator. He has a beautiful sense of colour and is inventive in his combination of shapes. Moreover, he is an excellent craftsman. Many of the pleated wood constructions are a real pleasure to the eye and the fact that as one moves, different colour schemes and different series of shapes come to view give the works something young, exciting and lively. Moreover, I believe that one could happily live with these on one's walls.

Beauty in Rotation

The rotating works likewise have much beauty and are stimulating. There is one large composition where a number of discs, white — grey, yellow — rotate against a black background, giving the impression of a night sky and a hint of celestial music. There are also a few smaller, rectangular works, shown against a white background, which rotate slowly and with their shimmering colour are reminiscent of a field of flowers swayed by the breeze.

As for the "transformable paintings" — in which the elements may be moved by the spectator — these are really no more than an amusing game. Agam says that he worked on the idea for several years and eventually evolved the system of piercing the wooden background so that the painted metal shapes could be adjusted at will. Further, in some paintings it is possible to modify the relationship of the heights of the various pieces. It is all great fun but is it more? To this reviewer, it belongs to the "do-it-yourself class" which certainly has its attractions but cannot come under the heading of "creative art."

As for the potentialities of Agam's discoveries, one wonders how great they really are. Can they ever produce anything more than decoration? — charming decoration it is true but not that art which is an experience which opens the doors of imagination and to which one returns again and again for enrichment.

S.W.

Theatre Notes

Greek Sex Strike

Habimah presents Lysistrata by Aristophanes. Hebrew version: Nissim Aloni. Direction: Minos Volanakis. Decor: Georgiadis. Music: Gary Bertini. Choreography: Ruth Harris. Conductor: Dvi Besser.

WHEN first written by Aristophanes, "Lysistrata" was a topical comedy. It has long become a timeless comedy which has been played throughout the ages as a powerful argument against war, a treatise on women's rights, and a farce on the endless battle of the sexes. Actually the juxtaposition of embattled women, fighting against war with the sex-strike as a weapon, makes for one of the most riotous comedies ever written. It is a lusty and bawdy play which is wondrously comic.

The Habimah "Lysistrata" is directed by Minos Volanakis, a versatile young man who successfully directed the play in England. Since the Aristophanes play is short, whenever it is produced nowadays it is padded out with additions, including songs and dances. The Hebrew version is based on the English one by Dudley Fitts. There is no doubt that the Greeks had a word for it and there seems to be equally no doubt that the Hebrews can match them word for word.

Always Amusing

My recollection of the Gilbert Seldes version played in New York a long time back, is of becoming hysterical with laughter, not so much by what was said on the stage, as by what was happening there. The Habimah production is not so hilarious. It is always amusing and at times quite funny, but at no time does the theatre rock in an abandonment of laughter. There seemed to be a little too much emphasis on the bawdiness of the lines rather than on the lustiness of the situations.

One of the difficulties which guest directors encounter in their short stays here is the fact that they do not know the actors and the roles for which they are best suited. In the present case there is a great deal of miscasting especially in the major roles. Considering how unsuited the principals are for the characters they are portraying, they do surprisingly well, but not well enough to make the rafters of Habimah shake.

Beautiful Lead

Shoshana Ravid is a beautiful and seductive Lysistrata, but the role requires oratory more than feminine charm. Miss Ravid simply does not have the voice for goddesslike wrath in her long persuasive harangues. She is delightful when she cajoles, but strident and ineffectual when she orates. Nahum Buchman is a complete surprise as Kinesias. He emerges, on the whole, as Habimah's prize specimen of masculine pulchritude and shows an unexpected flair for comedy. Nevertheless, the part is not for him. It requires someone who can clown and look both silly and ridiculous. Mr. Buchman's very physical attributes make the part seem more salacious and less funny than it should have been. Kalonika, the pert, unserious, feminine counterpart to Lysistrata, was carried off with pleasant lightness by Shoshana Duer, but it certainly should not have been played by her.

Dalish Friedland is charming and just right as Myrrhine, the wife who almost falls victim to Kinesias' charm. The leaders of the old men and of the old women are well played by Meir Margaliti and Hannah Meidler respectively. The long list of participants includes Elishova Michaeli, Fainah Feresh, Joseph Banai, Shmuel Bodenski, Avraham Furman, Yehuda Efroni, and others.

The production is beautifully staged, and the costumes are a perfect eyeful. The decor is by Nicholas Georgiadis. It is not what we are accustomed to visualize as the ancient Greek background, but both sets and costumes seem just right. Both the men's and women's costumes are designed with the emphasis on what they reveal rather than on what they conceal. Ruth Harris, who is responsible for the choreography, managed very effectively to make the dances an integral part of the play, which interprets the intent of the play and moves the action forward. Gary Bertini's music fits in very well; especially good is the repeated derisive refrain of "Na na na na."

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Shoshana Ravid as Lysistrata.

New Gallery Opened At Ein Hod

ONE must admire Ein Hod's spacious new gallery whose plan follows the general line of "basilica" design. On either side of the hall, a row of pillars stands below broad clerestory windows. Thus both the aisles and the 15-metre width of the room permit the fullest benefit from morning and afternoon light without direct reflection on the exhibits. The plan was prepared by Jancu, Carmi and Wittman, the last-named supervising its execution. The cost was defrayed by Ein Hod, considerably assisted by the Haifa Municipality and Solel Boneh.

Better Selection

The exhibition itself, as far as the oils are concerned, demonstrates greater care in choice of works than previously. Most of the pictures are new; as far as I could make out, only Schlesinger's and Grossbard's pictures have been seen before, although in the latter case the original colours have been gently and properly reinforced. Still I have an idea that the element of competition in an artist community has sent some artists along strange paths. A painting is intended to adorn a wall, so why we must grope through obscurity and darkness to distinguish contours? Or satisfactory work might have been bettered by greater contrasts, as in the case of Davidovitz (she does successfully solve the problem, while retaining a single colour, in the watercolour "Kinneret"). Anaemic colour weakens Yaniv's "Composition," whose four nudes, scaled from the Egyptian profile view to modern realism, contain a very original conception.

Then one turns to the full-blooded strength of coordinated, even restrained, colour. How true the colours ring against the white background of Mokady's abstract "Painting" and of the more austere Tachism of Tal's "Landscape"; in both instances, the polish of deceptive simplicity typifies the essence of abstraction. Unimportant that Gross's "Horse Drinking" resembles a deer; his near-abstract depends on the clear-cut purity of his colour areas.

More subjective is Sheleznyak's attractive "Moonlight on Tel Aviv" which does what it says —makes the moon the source of its light. Zammel's "Composition" runs the danger of stridency through handling only bright colours. Bayeul's abstract has a good idea but is patchy.

The whole question of the abstract comes to a head in Jancu who accepts an *a priori* complexity. Consequently his attitude demands a retention of the basic subject, and that is perhaps why his lithographs are so very competent. Slonim's abstract lithograph once more leads one to wonder why she does not turn to the abstract (her "Landscape" (oil) further exemplifies the capable piece which lacks balanced opposition).

Some of the figurative oils are very striking, e.g., Wittman's truly Expressionist "Ein Hod" with its significant sky; Shiffer's downright "Wadi Rushmiya" and interesting counterweight of the secondary path; and Schechter's "Portrait," typically realist except for the Expressionist red tinge round the face, in its characterization.

Reverting to coordinated colour, take Waltenstreiner's "Jaffa" whose foreboding sky does not seem to suit the realist colours of the subject but, because the latter clearly springs from observation, one defers to the artist. Incidentally Waltenstreiner has some very good lithographs (and particularly the coloured "Horse").

Other figurative work consists of Hillel's semi-formalised "Homage to Ein Hod" — the centre flower could have been toned down. Less detail would have improved Kish's "Flowers" — not bad. Sadron (also a lithographer; I preferred her "Two Figures") has an "Israel Landscape" (oil) cubist in its use of light but again a little more contrast, please. The same remark applies to Hameiri's "Ein Hod" where the colours, actually well balanced, could have gained by deepening here and there. Zohar's "Houses" is well composed but in the same picture all buildings must be either geometrically exact or Expressionist, not mixed.

FIRST-rate sculpture is displayed in the same gallery: E. Schatz's graceful abstract in glass, Dahan's elongated birds (plaster and stone) converted into pure form, Taub's "Woman" (wood) as stark and serious as her paintings, and Feigin's "Rider" — he appears to have found himself by changing his medium to wrought iron. The schematism of Krause's two "Heads" (the rounded one is the better of the two) conceals their features under strong light. Rubinstein surpasses himself with "On Dancing", champlevé ceramics, a full command of intricate rhythms, only perhaps a slightly more effective colour required. Mendele's "Mosaic" looks like a detail but nevertheless its design is cool and self-contained. Berger continues to handle Biblical motifs in cartouches (the lay-out of her ceramic "Hasmoneans" is quite neat) but her litograph (No. 1) puts her conceptions to their best use, by combining them with an heroic realism.

Watercolours, Prints

THE two old galleries contain the watercolours, prints and more ceramics. Among the watercolours, perhaps B. R. Magalnik's "Landscape," again that matter of contrast, and Reichert's naturalistic "Kfar Haboreah." Among further ceramics, most certainly Margalit's tiled table.

Special interest attaches to the lithograph prints, in view of their importance for the low-priced propagation of good art and the fact that Ein Hod owns its presses. Nevertheless good lithography is no mere side line for the painter. Study the prints of two painters, Simon and David, each of unquestioned standing. You can almost see Simon's subject in oil; in lithograph (No. 10) both subject and composition are only recognizable from close up. David, who always works in terms of Cubism, creates an abstract lithograph (No. 4) which appears to express the nervousness of contact with a new medium. In short, Simon and David are linear painters who, having reduced line to an essential minimum, have nothing from which to select for lithography. On the other hand Jancu, starting out from linear complexity in painting, can pick and choose his line in lithography.

Other lithographers have already been mentioned. In addition, Sellers has two drawings (one of buildings, the other of a tree) slight but complete and finished.

Heifman presents a coloured drawing of a "Couple," a rather powerful delineation of faces, anti Tarmu-Pillin has a lithograph (No. 13) of a bridge and three birds, well composed with a fairly light weight line; and far clearer, to return to the starting point of this review, than the conformation of her oil.

H.

Bentwich-Mochenson Shows in Haifa

MRS. M. Bentwich-Mochenson's watercolours, gouaches and drawings, at Chagall House, can be graded. Her flowers in vases are average, but give her plants and trees in garden or field and you have something that lives in the sunlight (both the "Trees in Bloom," Nos. 1 and 17, and life extended to the tree's shadow in "Safad Court"). The same spirit permeates the countryside of the plein-air "Carp Ponds" and the ordered cypresses of "Safad Roofs." This artist undoubtedly has an eye for the essentials of a landscape.

In between the flowers and the landscapes come her gouaches ("Grape Pickers" and "Tantura"). The thicker paint imparts confidence to her arrangements, if a trifle stiffly. If she can get ease into this medium, she ought to be able to produce some good work, after the style of "Conversation," an interior which, for contrasted colour composition, is the best piece on show. The portraits are all delineated with the warm understanding which comes from a personal sympathy. Again among the drawings, my own preference goes to another landscape, "Street in Safad."

H.

'Patate' at Play Reading

CONTINUING its welcome policy of bringing modern French drama to Jerusalem audiences, the play-reading group of the Centre de Culture Francaise presented Marcel Achard's "Patate" at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday evening.

However, this penetrating psychological comedy, which packed in the crowds in Paris last year, lost a good deal of its verve and even some of its point in this interpretation. One reason may well be that it is the kind of play that cannot be put across by reading alone, no matter how convincingly accompanied by a modicum of acting. As it was, the comedy dragged and sober situations degenerated into melodrama.

Y.O.

In Jaffa

opposite the CLOCK TOWER in one of the world's most ancient places

AVOYA

THE RESTAURANT for real ORIENTAL and other SPECIALITIES, AWAITS YOU

HOT SHASHLIK FRESH FISH

A sensation for your guests from abroad.

LATE HOURS NIGHTLY.

December 31, 1958
Traditional New Year's
DINNER DANCE
Dancing till dawn at
PROSS RESTAURANT
17 Sderot Hacarmel, Haifa, Tel. 3826
Kindly reserve your table in advance.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
Beginning on Saturday night, Dec. 27, 1958

TEL-AVIV Cinema
You too will fall in Love with Lovely CHRISTINE CARERE just the same as PAT BOONE did in
MARDI GRAS
Today: 2.15 p.m. Sat.: 7.15; 9.30.
Weekdays: 3.30; 7.15; 9.30.

Haifa Cinemas
Performances starting Saturday, December 27, 1958

AMPHITHEATRE
Robert Mitchum
Robert Wagner — May Britt
Richard Egan
The Hunters
The first great spectacle of the Jet Age
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour

ORAN Tel. 4017
Jean Gabin — Bourvil
LE TRAVERSEE DE PARIS
Winner of several prizes at the Cannes and Venice Film Festivals

ORION Tel. 4020
Sydney Poitier — Martha Hyer in the latest action thriller filmed in Africa
THE MARK OF THE HAWK
Cinemascope and Colour
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m.:
Fri., Sun., Mon.: FRANCIS Donald O'Connor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.: UNTAMED FRONTIER Joseph Cotten

PEER Tel. 2202
Paramount Pictures present their top production
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
with: Sophia Loren
Anthony Perkins — Burl Ives
The sensational hit based on Eugene O'Neill's famous stage play
For Adults only.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
It happened on
The Happy Road
starring Gene Kelly

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings only:
John Payne — Red Cameron
Faith Domergue
Santa Fé Passage
Mats.: 10 SOY EL CAPITANO HIROSHIMA THE GLASS WALL

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Giulietta Masina
in the prize-winning
Le Notti Di Cabiria
(Nights Of Cabiria)
For Adults Only.

ARMON Tel. 4848
Second Week
Israel Premiere
20 Best Picture Awards and Honours
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Owing to length of film 2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily.
Saturday night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EN DOR Tel. 2421
Sat., Sun., Mon:
Alfred Hitchcock's thriller
THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH
James Stewart — Doris Day
Vistavision and Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
VIVA LAS VEGAS
Dan Dailey — Cyd Charisse
Cinemascope — Technicolor
3 Perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81988
D.H. Lawrence's sensational novel now on the screen
L'AMANT DE LADY CHATTERLEY
(Lady Chatterley's Lover)
Danielle Darrieux
Leo Genn — Erno Crisa
For Adults Only.
3 Perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
Montgomery Clift
Elizabeth Taylor
Eva Marie Saint
in the big bold drama of love
Raintree County
Technicolor Cinemascope

ALLENBY
Second Week
ANTHONY PERKINS
SILVANA MANGANO
RICHARD CONTE
JO VAN FLEET
THIS ANGRY AGE
2.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

ARMON DAVID
BURT LANCASTER
and
VIRGINIA MAYO
in
SOUTH SEA WOMAN

CHEN Second Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
20 Best Picture Awards and Honours
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Owing to length of film 2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily.
Saturday night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN Winter Hall
3rd Week
A Great Arabic Film with Mohamad Abdel Wahab Laila Mourad in
GAZAL EL-BANAT
A Musical Romance

ESTHER
The famous story of Loves and Sinners
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
Metrocolor — Over 16 only.

CINEMA GAT
Tel. 27888
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
so great together in
INDISCREET
2.30, 7.15, 9.15
CINEMA SAMIRA
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
INDISCREET
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.15
Mats.: 10, 12, 2
Danny Kaye in The Inspector General

MOGRABI 9th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
The Bridge On The River Kwai
2.30, 6.45, 9.45.

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
La Chatte

OPHIR Second Week
LINO VENTURA
BELLA DARVI
CHARLES VANEL
Le Gorille Vous Salue Bien
Adults only.

ORION 2nd Week
Jeanne Moreau

Les Amants
A song of love, beautiful, exciting and outspokenly frank and of genuine artistic beauty, winner of 3 awards
For adults only
A Forum Film
2.30, 7.15, 9.15

PEER Tel. 28986
3rd Week
Israel Premiere
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
Therese Etienne
(Based on the famous novel by John Knittel)
For Adults Only.

SHDEROTH
Edna Purbar's
GIANT
(in Technicolor)
James Dean, Elizabeth Taylor
Rock Hudson
Owing to the length of this film, performances will commence: Saturday at 5 and 8.45 and during the week at 4 and 8 p.m.

TAMAR 5th Week
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Great Dictator
Evenings: 7.15 and 9.30.
Abbott & Costello
DANCE WITH ME, HENRY
Mats. continuously: 10, 12, 2, 4.

TCHELET Tel. 27450
3rd Week
The Best Loved Musical Of Our Time
OKLAHOMA
Technicolor — Cinemascope
Sat. 7, 9.30

YARON
Today, Friday at 2.30 and during the week
Alan Ladd, Ernest Borgnine
Claire Kelly
Ex-convicts and dangerous partners in an action-filled, terrifying suspense drama of two violent and merciless men
THE BADLANDERS

ZAMIR 5th Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
Wuthering Heights
based on Emily Bronte's Classic Novel
with LAURENCE OLIVIER
MERLE OBERON
3 performances every evening
5.30, 7.30, 9.30

CINEMA MERKAZ
Tel Aviv
2nd Week
L'Ultima Violenza
A FORUM FILM
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

Owing to its great success
3rd Week
"OTHELLO"
Translation: Boris Pasternak
Music: Khatchaturian.
English and Hebrew Subtitles.
Buses: 5, 12, 25, 61.

Radio Review

PUBLICITY v. INTEREST

STRICTLY speaking, the twenty-minute weekly feature on the Histadrut, which has recently undergone a change of names (it is now called "Five Hundred Thousand") and an editorial overhaul, belies the fact that we have no commercial radio in this country. The programme, paid for by the Histadrut, is devoted to explaining the manifold functions and activities of the Labour Federation; it is of course clearly and unashamedly partisan in its point of view. In fact one could hardly imagine a programme more commercial than this one in which every single minute of radio time is given over to praising the sponsor's product.

It is not difficult to understand, then, why this feature has to fight to make itself interesting. In the past it was very often a dull recital of facts and figures, a monotonous record of achievements; radio technique was subservient to good public relations. No one seemed to realize that good publicity could be best served by interesting radio.

Natan Cohen, the programme's new editor, has tried to inject a new note into the last few broadcasts. Tuesday's programme, for example, on the current Afro-Asian Seminar on Co-operative Institutions, was absorbing radio. Listening to the voices of a number of the participants in the seminar, recorded in their own languages, we found ourselves following the *sound* of the broadcast, rather than trying to keep up with its ideology. And we almost forgot altogether that the Histadrut was playing Kol Yisrael for the right to tell us about itself. This momentary forgetfulness on the part of the listener is what this programme should be striving for all the time, no matter how strange that idea might seem to conservative minds at the Vaad Hapoel building in Tel Aviv.

Other recent broadcasts have not been quite so successful, although it is obvious that the new editor is trying to break through the chains that shackled his predecessors. The feature on Histadrut aid to Arab workers in and around Nazareth (last Tuesday) was too obvious in its praise: listening to the voices of Galilee Arabs telling us how grateful they were to the Labour Federation left us with the feeling that the whole question of Arab workers and the Histadrut was more delicate than the programme made it out to be. In other words, the broadcast had a false ring, and this is fatal to good public relations.

Too Good

The anniversary feature of two weeks ago had the same tone about it; one felt that much had been left out, that all this praise was too good to be true. The editor's idea of giving us a cross-section of Histadrut membership, from the founders (among others, Mr. Avraham Harsfeld, a member of Knesset, who told us that the founding of the Histadrut was like "the giving of the Torah at Sinai," like being born again) to its newest members, was a good one; but a few words of criticism would have made the experience a little more credible.

Natan Cohen deserves credit for trying to put a little life into a morbid programme by means of good radio technique, but he is obviously working within certain limitations. If we accept the idea that the Histadrut's unique position in Israel naturally gives it the right to 20 minutes' time every week on Kol Yisrael, — and there is a question whether any institution in this country, no matter what its character and influence, should be favoured in this way by the Government-owned radio — let us at least have the "soft sell"; it is easier on the ears.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "The Round Table," ed. by M. Golan (Sun. at 8.00); IPO conducted by Martinon plays Schumann's First ("Spring") Symphony (Sun. at 9.30); Recital of Japanese music (Sun. at 10.15); "Five Hundred Thousand," ed. by N. Cohen (Tue. at 6.40); Kol Yisrael plays all-Mozart programme (Tue. at 8.00); Selections from Broadway Musical, "Jamaica" (Wed. at 9.30); "From the South and from the Sea," feature on absorption of immigration (Thu. at 9.30); "Why the Toy Symphony," ed. by Shimoni and Shmuckler (Fri. at 6.30); "Perhaps Tomorrow?" feature on literature and art in the modern world, ed. by Y. Ben-Porat (Fri. at 8.00); "Ma-hove Malka" presents programme "The Synagogue and the Young Generation" (Sat. at 3.05).

LISTENER

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 569, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 3.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Popular Concert: Gounod: "Faust," Ballet Music; Saint-Saens: Piano Concerto No. 4, in C-minor, opus 44 (Soloist: Grant Johannesen); Mozart: Symphony No. 25 in G-minor, K. 183. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 1 in G-minor, opus 25 (Soloist: Tibor Varga); Delibes: Excerpts: from "Coppelia" (Conductor: Pierre Monteux) 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 G. Ziphrony tells about his meeting with King Abdullah. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "At the Court." 9.10 Political Comment by E. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Bach: Suite No. 3 in G, played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer. Mozart: Piano Concerto in D-minor, K. 466, played by Edwin Fischer with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra. Ravel: "Daphnis and Chloe," Suite No. 2, played by the N.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: K. Ph. E. Bach: Concerto in B-flat-major for Organ and Orchestra; Brahms: "Song of Destiny" (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham); Orson Salas: Serenade Concertante (Conductor: Robert Whitney). 9.45 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2 in B-flat-major, opus 19 (Soloist: Artur Schnabel). 11.30 Programme ed. by M. Ohad, presented by S. Israeli & S. Segal. 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Miniature. 4.00 Light Music. 4.35 Opera Flbich: "Sharka." First Selection. 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Beethoven: Trio in E-flat-major, opus 3 played by Yaakov Malkin (Violin), Zvi Litvak (Viola), and Zvi Har'el (Cello). 6.45 Poetry read by Batia Lantzet. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours"—a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu chap. 19 & 20. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "Our Political Front" by H. Berger. 9.25 "New Records of Light Music." 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra: Alexander Tansman: Adagio for Strings (Conducted by the Composer); Menahem Avidom: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra (Soloist: Hanoch Tel Oren, Conductor, G. Singer); Karol Salomon: Overture "Tavneh" (Conductor: H. Freudenthal). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 232.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News); Today & Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (...3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (49.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.32 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach and Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Maij 1005" 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant tunes. 7.40 "Encore." 8.30 "The Voice and the Instrument." 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.90, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and tomorrow 9.00—11 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 498 M.): Today: 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. "Take it from here." 2.15 News. 4.30 "My Word" A Panel Game. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 Folk Songs sung by W. Clausen. 10.00 "Death of a Leading Lady." 10.30 Edmundo Ros & his Orchestra. 11.00 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 Midday Melodies. 2.15 News. 4.30 Hancock's Half Hour. 7.00 News. 7.30 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, December 27, 1958

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERES
Debbie Reynolds
Curd Jurgens — John Saxon
Alexis Smith — Mary Astor
THIS HAPPY FEELING
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
Days that shook the world!
Victory snatched from disaster!
John Mills
Richard Attenborough
Yitshak Shilo
DUNKIRK
Special Sun. Morning at 10.30
Today, Friday, at 3 p.m.: LES GIRLS

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
3rd and Last Week
Samuel Goldwyn's
THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES
Winner of 9 Academy Awards
Directed by William Wyler
2 performances daily: 6, 9.45
No complimentary tickets

ORNA Tel. 4739
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
The shocking story of a girl roaming the streets of war wrecked Berlin
FRAULEIN
Dana Wynter — Mel Ferrer
Theodore Bikel
For Adults Only.

RON Tel. 9194
The irresistible femininity of BRIGITTE BARDOT in the hottest exposure sham Man created Film:
LES BIJOUTIERS DU CLAIR DE LUNE
(The Night Heaven Fell)
Hebrew, English Subtitles
Cinemascope Technicolor
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Also Sunday at 10.45 p.m.
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m. ABANDON SHIP

SEMADAR Tel. 2743
INGRID BERGMAN
GARY COOPER
Akim Tamiroff,
Katina Paxinou
at their magnificent best in Ernest Hemingway's
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS
Mats. KISMET

ORION Tel. 2914
The life and loves of the great Jewish painter Modigliani
MONTPARNASSE 19
Gerard Philipe, Lilli Palmer
Anouk Aimée

TEL OR Tel. 3570
ANDRE CAYATTE'S ("Justice est faite") masterpiece
OEIL POUR OEIL
(An Eye for an Eye)
A stark drama of conscience in torment, starring
GUSTI HUBER — FOLCO LULLI
A Steiner Film in Colour

ZION HALL
Frank Sinatra, Mitzi Gaynor
Jeanne Crain
in a poignant, rare and powerful drama
The Joker Is Wild
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.
LE FEU AUX POUDRES

Commencing Saturday, December 27

EDISON Tel. 4056
A great Spanish film about a great problem:
The Right to Be Born
Starring
LUPE SUARES as Maria Dolores
Gloria Marin, Jorge Mistral
Jose Nieto
Hebrew and English Subtitles
Friday at 2.30
A FACE IN THE CROWD

STUDIO Tel. 4035
2nd Week
A Face in the Crowd
at 2.30, 6.30, 8.45 sharp
Today, 2.30:
BLACK WIDOW

Economic News from Abroad

Japan Optimistic

● Japan's economic forecast for 1959, just approved by the Government, foresees an impressive 5.5 per cent increase in the nation's income. It is based on the assumption that both imports and exports will rise to about $3,000m. — as compared with $2,400m. in 1958 — and that foreign trade will produce a small positive balance. Economic expansion is expected to absorb an additional 740,000 workers and to allow for a 5.5 per cent rise in domestic consumption. Private investments in industry are to rise by 15 per cent, and Government investments by seven. The forecast is based on the assumption of a world-wide economic recovery, although most economists are of the opinion that Western Europe and many underdeveloped countries will continue to feel the effects of the U.S. recession for most of next year.

Lorry Factory for Egypt

● An agreement to build Egypt's first lorry factory has been signed by the German firm Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, which is also to provide the technicians. The order has been estimated at $10m. The plant, to go into production by the end of 1960, will at first assemble vehicles from German parts. Later on, local manufacture is to be expanded and the output increased to an annual rate of 6,000 lorries and 2,000 engines for three and five-ton vehicles.

Jamaica's Tourists

● Jamaica's tourist industry has grown dramatically in the past five years. In 1952 there were 105,000 visitors to the island, and they spent £3.5m.; in 1958 arrivals will exceed 180,000, and their expenditure £8m. This development has been due to active planning and encouragement. The activities of a Government-appointed statutory board improved and expanded hotel accommodations, created sport and entertainment facilities, extended tax-free shopping, added shipping lines serving the island, etc. Efforts are now made to attract middle-income holiday-makers by offering them reduced rates during the summer months.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 26, 1958

Dairies Facing D-Day

By Our Economic Editor

THE wind is blowing against the current of predominance of the dairy industry in our agriculture, and for greater reliance on the part of our farmers upon export crops.

This was borne out again by the recent convention of labour movement farmers devoted to agricultural planning, including statements by leading settlement authorities, and in particular the stand taken by Mr. Eshkol, both before and at the Histadrut Agricultural Advisory Council meeting this week.

It remains to be seen whether the dairy branch of our agriculture will actually be "frozen" at its present size of about 55,000 milking cows, as the economists demand; for the farmers' lobby continues to exert heavy pressure in favour of the traditional type of farms, and the Jewish Agency has just completed the distribution of 1,500 cows it imported from Holland. It is fairly sure, however, that efforts will be made to minimise further expansion and to bring the profitability of animal husbandry into line with that of field-crop growing.

Charge Sheet

The charge sheet against the dairy farm has become too long to be disregarded, and the need for a change too pressing to be put off. The fact that fodder crops require relatively heavy irrigation, take up growing share of our total irrigated area, and yield the smallest reward per unit of water used, cannot be overlooked at a time when water has become the limiting factor in land settlement as well as the major impediment to raising output and earnings on many postwar farms.

Milk Consumption

Moreover, it is now evident that even milk produced from domestic fodder costs more foreign currency than its equivalent in cheap milk powder. Nor is the consumption of milk and dairy products in Israel likely to expand at the present price level — which is already heavily subsidized — except by the slow process of population increase and change in consumption habits. Indeed, aggregate milk consumption per capita is already as high as in France, and while there is certainly much room left for increasing it among under-privileged sections of our population, this could only be achieved by special subsidies. However, the milk subsidy will top IL8m. in the current fiscal year and could easily double if we go on expanding output and insisting on selling the resultant surpluses. Evidently it would not make much sense to spend the taxpayers' money to encourage an industry so expensive in true economic terms.

Up to this point, one can hardly resist the cumulative force of arguments pressing for a rapid change in our established agricultural patterns. When, back in 1953, the first start was made at planning farm production, realists already felt that the target of 62,000 milking cows in Jewish settlements by 1960 was exaggerated. We are nearing a crisis ever before this number has been reached, however, mainly due to the fact that milk output per cow has risen much more than could be assumed at a time when dairy returns were so high that no special efforts were made to increase yields. The 1959 target of the Five-Year-Programme was fixed at 2,750 litres per cow — as against less than 2,000 in 1953 — but by 1956 average production had risen to 4,300 litres and by now it must be nearly 4,500 litres as a result of intensive herd selection and improved husbandry methods in the wake of declining profits.

In fact, this rising trend is likely to continue as farmers in new settlements gain more experience and the aggregate milk output (including Arab production), can safely be expected to exceed the target figure of 245,000,000 litres even at the present size of our herd. On the other hand, imported milk powder, butter and cheese cannot be replaced by home products without raising prices considerably and inevitably pressing consumption downward.

A similar process will doubtless affect liquid milk as soon as the present subsidy is abolished or reduced in order to avoid an excessive growth of the total amount. Nor can much improvement be expected from the crucial aspects of water use and foreign currency cost, as natural pastures in this country are more suitable for grazing beef cattle than dairy cows, and both consumption and profit trends (especially if the milk subsidy is discounted) — favour the expansion of cattle raising for beef instead of for milk.

Minor Improvements

It is vital to bear these basic facts in mind in order not to be deflected by prospects offered by minor improvements in the present policy, important though they may be. Thus it has since long been argued that the milk subsidy should not be paid at a flat rate per litre to all producers, irrespective of their efficiency, with the natural result that new settlers, lacking capital and experience, operate nevertheless at slim profit margins (and sometimes at a loss), while veteran farmers enjoy high profit rates which induce them to expand the dairy branch instead of putting their skill and irrigation facilities at the disposal of exportable crops. Obviously any subsidy that is given should be limited either to underprivileged consumers who cannot afford milk at the market prices or to these farmers who are not yet full-fledged producers. This would reduce the cost superiority of veteran "mature" farms and help squeeze out the extra profits that make for the dairy industry's excessive growth. However, that does in no way affect the basic issue.

A bovine beau. Photo by Hellwig

It is also fairly sure that both the production and distribution costs of milk and dairy products could be lowered substantially especially by improving handling methods and cutting out redundant links and manpower. As a matter of fact the farmer, paid only about 230 pruta per litre, gets less than 55 per cent of the retail price of liquid milk (before subsidy and will get a smaller share as the subsidy is reduced), and though much has been said about reducing the trade margins, too little has been done in this respect. Reduced costs and prices might, of course, expand the market for dairy products and thus stave off surpluses, but as matters stand one can hardly see them offsetting the effects of a cut in subsidy, or amending the dairy industry's basic deficiencies. It will still remain water and dollar expensive and unable to add to our foreign currency earnings, or even replace imports substantially.

Relation to Costs

When all is said, however, one is bound to point out that a decision to stop expanding diary farms would not constitute a positive solution but only halt the escapism which would develop Israel farming without relation to costs, international competition or even the availability of water resources, by letting farmers produce for a sheltered and subsidized home market and operate practically on a cost-plus basis.

The battle over animal husbandry has been fought so bitterly for the past years because the alternative to fodder crops would be crops selling on the world market (or competing with crops sold on it) and depending upon rather modest profit margins and intensive specialization. Despite our favourable climate conditions and the excellent results we have often achieved, it should be clearly recognized that we have yet to learn both the agricultural and the commercial side of the new crops, and that occasional hitches, losses and disappointments are as yet unavoidable.

Nor is the problem confined to production and marketing. The new turn is also bound to have wide-reaching social repercussions. Dairy farms can be maintained and developed on a family basis, almost without hired help and without resorting to off-farm work. Field and tree crops, however, have pronounced seasonal ups and downs both in labour and in income. They therefore call for variations in the labour force and offer much higher rewards for large-scale units than can mechanise their tilling, harvesting, pest control and other operations, although mechanized barns and milking parlours have assumed increasing importance in the dairy industry as well.

What a lay city-dweller may consider a mere technical change is in fact likely to undermine the base of smallholder farming and the tenets of self-labour, widely accepted although in practice some communal settlements and estate farms have long since ceased to abide by them. Though the traditional farm types will adapt themselves to a certain extent to the changing circumstances, new economic and social forms may develop as the new trend gathers momentum throughout the country.

Where There's a Hill...

By Our Economic Correspondent

MR. Raanan Weitz, the head of the settlement department of the Jewish Agency, has taken issue with the assertion made by this correspondent a fortnight ago that the Adullam plan is being carried out against the opinion of agricultural experts and without the confirmation of the Joint Planning Board. In a formal sense his objections are justified. But the planning of hill settlements remains problematic.

There exist two planning agencies in this country: a Joint Planning Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency which prepares the technical schemes for agricultural settlements and a higher Joint Planning board on which the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jewish Agency, the National Fund and Tahal, the water company, are represented. This board deals not with technical details but with settlement policy.

The Adullam scheme as prepared by the Centre, was a traditional scheme of agricultural settlement as we have known it since the times of diversified farming. The farms in the *Moshavim* were to grow fruit and industrial crops and raise chickens and sheep and as in the older moshavim, every precaution was taken not to put "too many eggs in one basket"—one kind of farming—in order to distribute working days evenly over the year and to reduce economic risks.

Arid Hills

But the planners were well aware of the difficulty of transplanting a scheme developed for the well-watered plains to the poorer and arid hills. They pointed out that water would be very costly and yields possibly much lower. They proposed therefore to give the settlers their water at a much lower price than its actual costs and to waive claims for the amortization of investments. But even then they realized that the produce of the new settlements might well simply increase seasonal market gluts, and that lower prices would invalidate the calculations.

Nevertheless the plan was confirmed by the Joint Planning Board in February 1957, but there was no money for new settlement. To get things moving, the Keren Kayemet's driving force, Mr. Yosef Weitz, who is convinced that we can and will settle the hills, persuaded the Minister of Finance that land reclamation and afforestation had to be carried out in any case and that it would pay to assign emergency-job workers, who had to be employed anyway for J.N.F. work in the Adullam region. Thus, although the problem of financing the actual settlement scheme was not solved, afforestation and land reclamation proceeded in the Adullam region.

Raanan Weitz then presented for the approval of the Joint Board a scheme that differed in several respects from the one it had previously approved and shelved for lack of funds. In the first place, it provided for less diversified farming, to which he felt a new settler would take too long to adjust because of its complexities, and which would have created extra problems of mechanization and transport. In the second place it required less water for which reason he felt we could not afford to build new settlements; and third and most important it set out to solve the problem of providing enough working days for the settlers by introducing some industries, preferably based on local production, like tobacco, wool processing and so on.

Farmers' Conditions

Then a bombshell exploded in the Joint Planning Board. Raanan Weitz is as enthusiastic about hill settlement as his father, but while the latter claims that we must adjust our ways and standard of living to conditions in the hills, the son believes that we can and must give the hill farmers conditions similar to those they would find in the plain.

At the Joint Planning Board, the proposals set off a heated discussion among the experts and the representatives of the various settlement authorities. The result was that the original plan was amended: the allocation of water for each farm was whittled down from 6,000 cm. to 3,000 cm. yearly, by putting greater emphasis on crops which need little or no irrigation; and diversification was reduced. Industry was not provided for, but the debate still goes on. So does the settlement of the region.

Everyone agrees that formidable obstacles confront hill settlement. Rocks must be blasted, terraces built, water brought over great distances and pumped up to considerable heights. In addition there is the problem of providing the settlers with enough working days to guarantee them the adequate standard of life believed necessary for farmers in this country. Raanan Weitz proposes to solve this problem by building Adullam not on family units but on a regional basis. When work slacks down on the farm, the settler will work in industry. During the peak season, on the other hand—at picking time, for instance—the farms will absorb the foresters, who are unemployed during certain months. So far the scheme has not been accepted. Some of the Planning Board members object to hired labour, others do not believe in the future of the industries, others yet question many agro-technical points and profitability.

Among these are the tobacco experts who claim that our tobacco is too expensive and not good enough for export and that we shall need many years to develop a brand which can compete on the world market. The tobacco experts of the settlement authorities believe this opinion unfounded, but they too admit that obstacles are numerous. Fruit experts wonder whether the soil which is now being created by blasting rocks and building terraces will be suitable for orchards and vineyards. Meantime some plan will have to be accepted: the two years that soil reclamation was to take will be over in a few months.

Then the problem of financing the new scheme will become acute. As it is, the representatives of the new settlements throng the corridors of the Agency, clamouring for money which they have been promised and which is not available. Can we afford to start on a new and very difficult scheme of settlement while hundreds of new villages all over the country still need additional investments? The propagandists of hill settlement are certain that we cannot afford to wait, that our thousands of dunams of unused hilly soil must be put to use. It is the old dispute between the adherents of consolidation and the expansionists all over again with new thinking and new issues thrown in on diversification.

Two Principles

Heated discussions among planners and experts, objections to time-honoured traditions—all this is all to the good. But at the same time two principles should always be remembered: production must be fitted to market trends, and more and more agricultural produce should be tailored to the export market. How vital these points are is illustrated by the present milk glut and the danger of a glut in fruit in the near future.

Stocks and Commodities

Prices Steady in Tel Aviv

Prices were generally steady with very few significant fluctuations this week in Tel Aviv. In the linked bonds section there was no uniform trend and while Tavel Dollar, some of the Housing Loan and G.U.S.-Rassco were higher, Palestine Electric, Keren Hayesod and Defence Bonds were a bit lower. The section can be said to be doing well in view of the speedy absorption of all the recent issues.

Industrial equities were somewhat better with Ata, Kurdanch, Moller, Assia, Cold Storage, Teva and Delek gaining ground while Africa-Palestine Investment lost more than two points.

Oil shares remained quiet and depressed.

Banks are reporting some transactions in foreign securities designed to supply $100 to travellers abroad under the new regulations, now that the procedure has been made somewhat easier. It appears that this arrangement will be simplified further, making the whole transaction much less expensive than was originally feared. The premium on these securities remained steady around last week's levels.

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Tel Aviv: 5 Rehov Levontin. Tel. 63844, 63050.

"EMUN"

Tel Aviv Port Tallying Contractors Coop. Soc. Ltd.

EMUN is a cooperative whose members are tallying contractors, leading supervisors and citrus cargo loading experts. The society was established in 1937 and today has twenty-two members, each of whom is expert in all branches of the society's activities. Its nucleus consists of experts in their particular line who received their training before coming to this country, as well as of members who, joining at a later stage, gained their long experience in the course of work.

The cooperative's activities, which cover the ports of Tel Aviv, Jaffa and Kilat, include the tallying of imports and exports, the preparing of cargo plans and handling of citrus cargoes. The cooperative has a special department representing chiefly importers of building materials, whose task is the transport of goods from the port area to importers' warehouses. This department also handles claims assessments on sundry goods reaching the ports. Members of this cooperative are highly valued for their expert and efficient work and, as a result, enjoy the trust and confidence of both the port and customs authorities.

The cooperative has its head office at: 72 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.

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THE EXPANDING HOME a new type of housing system introduced by

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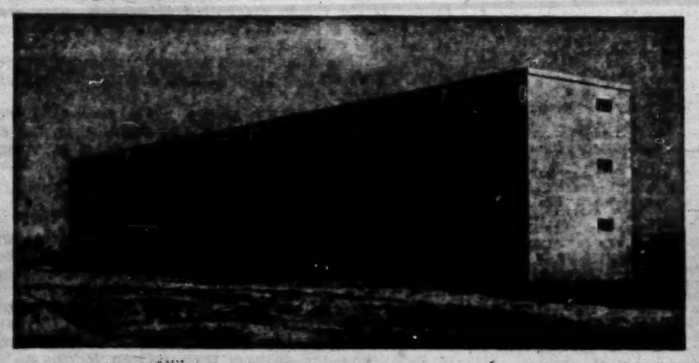
In the "Expanding Home" the worker has to pay only IL4,500.- instead of IL7,500.- which would be the payment for a similar apartment in a finished condition. An investment of an additional IL800 enables him to complete the flat of 3 rooms, 2 balconies, kitchen, bathroom and lavatory. The difference in cash investment is therefore at least IL1,500.



"SHIKUN OVDIM", originated by the Histadrut, is the oldest and most prominent of housing companies in Israel.

"SHIKUN OVDIM" deals with the erection of Workers' Garden Cities and Workers' quarters in towns and villages, for workers and employees, veterans and newcomers alike. So far, 54,000 homes have been built by the Company: 21,000 for immigrants, 8,000 for veteran workers and soldiers, 12,000 for popular and saving housing schemes, and 13,000 for regular housing. 8,000 homes have been built before the establishment of the State of Israel and 46,000 during the first decade of its existence. 212,000 people — a quarter of the entire Histadrut population of Israel — live in houses erected by "SHIKUN OVDIM."

"SHIKUN OVDIM" contributions in solving the housing problem

Before the establishment of the State
★ Erection of Workers' Garden Cities and large Workers' Quarters.
★ Development of entire regions.
★ Building homes for newcomers in mixed quarters.
★ Reduction of building cost and low cost housing.
★ Erection of the first "Blochon."

In the State of Israel
★ Initiating the foundation of the "Amidar" Company.
★ Veteran Workers' housing.
★ Housing of demobilised and active soldiers.
★ Initiating the popular Housing Scheme.
★ Low cost housing through the Expanding Home.

COMPANY REPORT:

BANK HAPOALIM B.M.

(THE WORKERS' BANK LTD.)

THE BANK FOR COOPERATIVE ECONOMY

The Workers' Bank Ltd. was established in 1921. The Bank has a long record of close collaboration with the Histadrut (General Federation of Jewish Labour) in the latter's economic activities, dating from the establishment of the first and smallest agricultural collective settlement down to the present manifold development of the Histadrut cooperative economy in agriculture, industry, building, producers' and consumers' cooperatives, etc.

With the emergence of the Jewish State and mass immigration into Israel, the Bank was called upon to extend its activities in increasing the assistance rendered to the economy. The reports and balance sheets of the Bank, during the first 10 years of statehood show a steady increase in the resources of the Bank and the services rendered by the Bank to its clients.

From the few figures given below it is easy to gauge the growth of the Bank's activities as well as its services to the expanding economy. The Bank capital has increased from IL0.6 million at the end of 1947 to IL5.6 million at the end of 1957. Deposits and savings increased from IL3.9 million at the end of 1947 to IL142 million at the end of 1957.

In keeping with its increased resources, loans granted increased as well, and rose to IL118 million at the end of 1957, as compared with less than 3 million at the end of 1947. From the amount of IL 118 million, over IL 33 million were loaned to agriculture, more than IL 18 million to industry, IL 11 million to building, IL 7 million to commerce and marketing, over IL 9 million to local councils and IL 6.5 million to transport. IL30 million were granted by the Bank as loans for constructive purposes to over a quarter of a million individuals, most of them immigrants — thus enabling them to strike firm roots in the country, and to facilitate the acquisition of tools and equipment for setting up auxiliary farms, workshops, to finance entrance into cooperatives, etc.

The Bank now maintains 87 branches throughout the country, many of them in the newest development areas.

The activities of the Bank have expanded considerably in the first 10 months of 1958, and great progress has been made during these months in all branches of activity; the various deposits of clients and special loan funds rose to IL153 million while loans extended by the Bank totalled IL134.2 million. In order to widen the scope of assistance to the cooperative economy, the Bank has established many subsidiary companies in special economic fields. We shall highlight a few of the larger ones:

Affiliated Companies and Subsidiaries:

AMPAL — AMERICAN-ISRAEL CORPORATION

Founded by The Workers' Bank and Hevrat Ovdim in 1941; the main function of this company is to mobilise American capital for investment in the central economic institutions of the Histadrut and in economic undertakings of the government and national institutions. From the very inception of the Jewish State, Ampal has grown rapidly — to become the largest Israel financial institution in the U.S.

On January 31, 1958, the combined balance sheet of Ampal and its subsidiaries totalled $40 million. Outstanding loans and investments amounted to $40.4 million. Major recipients of Ampal's financial activities include the Ministry of Finance, the Jewish Agency, Zim, Koor, Delek, Lapidot, Sugar Refineries, etc.

THE HOUSING MORTGAGE BANK LTD.

The Housing Mortgage Bank was founded by The Workers' Bank, Hevrat Ovdim and the Histadrut Housing Company, Shikun Ovdim. Outstanding loans to the bank at the end of 1957 totalled IL36.9 million. The greater part of these loans were given for immigrant popular housing.

ISRAEL-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Bank was founded by The Workers' Bank and its American associate, Ampal, and began operation on October 1, 1954, with a paid up capital of IL1.8 million. Loans outstanding as of end of September 1958 aggregated over IL10 million. About one-half of the loans were financed by credits from the Development Budget and German Reparations. The Bank has issued $3½ million in perpetual 6% debentures which it sold in the United States and South Africa.

GMUL INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD

Owned and directed jointly by The Workers' Bank and the workers' provident funds, Gmul was established to concentrate and channel the investments of the provident funds and safeguard their value. The investments of the company as at December 31, 1957, are IL35,521.

The composite balances of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 1958, amounted to more than IL300 million.

PROGRESS & CRISIS IN COOPERATIVES

By Our Economic Editor

BY the end of 1957, producer cooperatives affiliated to the Histadrut numbered 237 (as compared with 115 in 1948), employed 12,670 (against 8,560 in 1948) and had an annual turnover of IL127m. Though their share in industry's total is now smaller than ten years ago, that should not in itself be regarded as a sign of weakness, for obviously the large-sized concerns which account for a great part of the industry's growth in recent years are the least suitable for cooperative ownership and operation. Indeed, in several fields (passenger and goods transport) the cooperative form is still predominant, and some other cooperative enterprises maintain a strong though declining position (bakeries, restaurants, printing, carpentries etc.).

However, a closer look removes any doubt that the movement is in a depressed condition. Since 1951 the number of societies has been steadily decreasing and while perhaps 100 new ones were established, the aggregate dropped by 154. This means that about 60 per cent of all cooperatives existing seven years ago have since been dissolved or turned into ordinary companies or partnerships, and almost half of the cooperatives now functioning are no more than five years old.

Manufacturing Drop

It is the manufacturing societies that have been most affected by the decline: their number dropping from 296 to 170, and their labour force from 5,310 (in 1952) to 3,960, while societies engaged in the services dropped numerically from 55 to 43 but maintained their employment almost unchanged at 1,140, and the transport societies, the number of which decreased from 40 to 24, partly due to mergers, increased their labour force from about 5,300 to 7,800.

Moreover, while the young societies are struggling to find their feet and secure their economic position, the veteran ones are beset by social problems that have not been brought nearer to solution despite the constant endeavours of the Histadrut's audit union.

In most cooperatives the perennial worry is shortage of capital, partly as a result of rising requirements in the wake of the general inflationary development, but partly also because the owner-members tend to withdraw the liquid means available for their private needs or investments, instead of ploughing them back into business, and prefer to go on operating with borrowed funds.

As a matter of fact, own capital per member stood at less than IL2,000 by the end of 1957. Paradoxically it was lowest in the manufacturing societies (IL1,800), and relatively much higher in the services (IL2,700). If one bears in mind that the cooperative industry includes several relatively large concerns like Haargaz and Hamalhim whose fixed assets are big and in which the member's share is presumably much higher than the above average, the other societies must obviously be content with even smaller figures, so small indeed that they can almost be regarded as nominal amounts.

This situation is particularly astonishing in view of the members' full knowledge that the real value of their assets is much higher than their share capital — and their insistence upon that full amount being paid in by new members co-opted. For these, a share is worth IL4,000 to IL10,000 and even more than that (quite apart from the bus cooperatives, which charge much higher sums), but the older members are not at all worried by this under-financing of their basic investment and only the intervention of the audit union has kept them from distributing even the amounts paid in by the newcomers, which was once an established practice. It is also a rather curious fact that the audit union has failed to educate the cooperatives' members in this vital respect, although it has succeeded in raising over IL800,000, i.e. over six per cent of its own capital for the cooperative societies' common fund.

The movement's second sore point is the amount of hired labour employed by the cooperatives. In most manufacturing branches, (except in bakeries, building materials and food factories) as well as in transport societies, there are as many hired workers as members, and sometimes even more, and the union's insistence that veteran workers be granted full membership (in order to prevent ill feeling, to spread profits evenly among all those who are engaged in production, and to rejuvenate the societies) meets with little response.

Two months ago the cooperatives held a special convention to discuss the issue and its decision foresees 1,000 wage-earners (i.e. one-sixth of the total) adopted to membership during the next two years, but it is still doubtful whether that programme will be implemented in view of the relatively high amounts demanded from the new members. The real background of the problem is, of course, the fact that the members earn more than the hired workers: the difference averages out to 15 per cent in the manufacturing societies, 27 in the services and more than 100 per cent in transport.

A shortage of skilled and experienced labour, and in particular of capable managers, also besets many cooperatives, but is in no way specific to them. In fact, several societies have acquired good commercial standing and are working most efficiently, and it would be erroneous to conclude from the deplorable situation sketched above, that the movement has failed in this country. It seems rather that its recent decline stems from too rapid expansion in the first years of the State and of mass immigration, when societies were established by the dozen, without properly screening and educating members and often against their will, because credits, concessions, etc. were linked to this specific form of enterprise, by which the Histadrut has traditionally set great store.

Another reason for the decline of the cooperative spirit in many societies seems to be the audit union's tendency to sponsor their growth to excessive dimensions, and to apply the cooperative form to large-scale enterprises with considerable fixed capital, though common sense and historic experience show that producing and servicing cooperatives best thrive when they are small groups of persons relying to a large extent on their skill, and with little need for special managers or experts.

Principles Go Under

In fact, in order to get its way and to expand the cooperative empire in our economy, the audit union readily accepted all kind of deviations from traditional cooperative principles. Differential wages graded according to skills have long since become the rule in many societies. In some societies members have been allowed to acquire more than one share, as well as additional rights. The audit union itself or its subsidiaries have been granted special voting rights in order to guide the societies in basic questions, and watch over their economic and social activities. For a period, partnerships between workers' cooperatives and private owner-managers were actively sponsored — sometimes with the additional proviso that the cooperative be wholly or partly represented in the management, not directly, but by the audit union's appointees, or that the audit union be made a co-partner.

Most of the bigger cooperatives now in existence adhere to one of these patterns (Haargaz, Hamalhim, Namlit, Gavish, the Lod cigarette factory, the artificial tooth factory, Palkeramic), and several of them with remarkable success. However, there is no question but that these methods have weakened the original initiative and responsibility of the working members, and also reduced or even obliterated the difference between the cooperative and capitalistic enterprise.

The movement's future should, it seems, be sought in increased activity among artisans, in the services and in light and small-sized industries, although it is precisely in these fields that it has expanded relatively little so far.

New self-service retail cooperative store in the Naweh housing estate, in Tel Aviv's Arlosoroff Avenue, is the latest shop opened by Hamashbir Latzarhan.

Self-Service by Self-Help

Shopping Made Cheaper and Brighter

By ZEEV SHUL

AFTER the first cooperative consumers societies were introduced to this country in the early thirties, urban housewives made it plain enough that location came before ideology as far as their shopping was concerned. The majority of housewives remained indifferent to the idea of investing several pounds in a system which did not provide them with tangible material advantages. Credit was also more readily available with the family grocer, unless an iron-clad employer's guarantee was provided. In addition, World War II introduced price controls, eliminating the slight price differences between the sectors.

The situation differed in the cooperative settlements. Consumers' societies set up in Moshavim became part and parcel of their way of life. It was there that the system most truly proved itself during its first two decades in the country. A unique charging system virtually eliminated cash transactions by debiting the goods against farm produce delivered. In non-cooperative villages, however, the average percentage of Histadrut members and others availing themselves of the consumer-societies' services remained as small as in the cities.

Rise of Groceries

With the coming of the State, small grocery stores sprang up everywhere. Most of them were given to social cases and staffed by the owner and his family who did not have to worry about meeting a weekly payroll. The cooperative store, on the other hand, had to pay its employees a full wage. Self-service stores were obviously the solution to this problem where wages accounted for four-fifths of all operating costs. Surveys at hand from Europe showed that the new system paid. Local calculations promised, in theory at any rate, an improvement over the "just-even" calculations of most cooperative shops, operating at a maximum gross profit of 14 per cent.

Rationing was one of the obstacles to the earlier implementation of "self-service" plans, for it meant extra staff to attend to the paper work and see to the distribution. Packaging, or rather the lack of it, was the second hurdle. Shortage of paper or unattractive packaging and printing methods would have made displays for self-selection largely a drab collection of unappetizing goods, defeating their own end.

Pleasant Change

WHEN the first self-service stores were eventually introduced a few years ago, results pleasantly surprised the managements. Although

CLERKS PER CUSTOMER—SHAREHOLDER

Year	No. of Employees	No. of shareholder — Customers
1950	2,600	460,924
1957	3,165	480,491
1958 (est.)	3,165	500,000

Comparison between the number of Histadrut members and total number of cooperative shop customer-shareholders

Town	Customer Shareholders	Histadrut Membership
Jerusalem	21,151	68,255
Tel Aviv	65,238	170,000
Haifa	58,861	132,788
Kfar Saba	4,662	11,265
Beisan	4,647	4,294
K. Shmona	3,700	5,757

there had been no fanfares of publicity, housewives welcomed the new system, seemingly eager to enjoy their grocery shopping again. In self-selection, they discovered a new form of shopping independence. Difficulties in making up their minds were at the expense of their own time, not of the customers' queueing up behind — or worse — in front. Increasing numbers of shoppers were soon convinced that the proximity of the store no longer mattered so much since they were compensated by shopping faster and cheaper amidst more attractive surroundings.

The first self-service stores cut their wage rolls by an immediate 40 per cent. An average urban-type self-service store with a staff of up to 12 clerks, it was found, could handle 800 to 1000 linked share-holding customers, with a possible monthly turnover of more than IL50,000. A typical suburban store with six clerks in attendance could take care of some 450 customers with a monthly turnover exceeding IL30,000.

In other words, the theoretical average of IL62,500 spent per registered urbanite or IL66,750 per client at the suburban shops probably did not actually exceed IL25-50 per month, while the difference was accounted for by unregistered casual shoppers. Only one-third of this sum was recorded at the conventional counter-served consumer society shops elsewhere. Increased turnovers and the reduction of wholesale prices were contemplated as the next logical step towards a national lowering of retail prices and improved technical services.

Some 1,150 shops with half a million linked consumers are represented to the very top of the consumers' cooperative unions structure. Elections by ballot appoint branch managements, district representatives and finally the national management, each body electing the one higher up on the structural echelon.

Though the cooperative consumers' societies were founded by the Histadrut, trade union membership is not essential for consumer society membership, which is open to anyone taking up shares at an investment which averages IL35.

An innovation are test laboratories and a packaging institute, ensuring quality and weight of the goods sold. The packaging institute also ensures the hygienic handling of bulk-bought consignments, particularly liquids.

Some 75 self-service stores are already in operation. Twenty-five more will be opened in the next two months as part of a stepped-up effort to introduce self-service to all parts of the country. Though it is difficult to forecast their impact, they will undoubtedly mark the beginning of an upheaval in the grocery trade. The outmoded grocer, fussing over his scales, cannot survive unless he streamlines his shop in keeping with the glittering stainless steel robot which is luring away his customers.

Capital Shortage

PROBLEMS now facing the cooperatives and their national management include a shortage of working capital and the fact that some 200 stores in new immigrant centres still show considerable monthly deficits. Since this is one-sixth of all branch stores, it imposes heavy burdens on the whole organization, entailing a draw on the special funds maintained for the purpose.

These problems will be included on the agenda of the 19th annual conference of the consumers' cooperative movement, to convene in Tel Aviv next week.

Workers' College

The Workers' College for Histadrut members plans and organises nation-wide seminars for the working public. The institution was founded in 1947. From that year until 1958, the Tenth Anniversary year, 17,766 students have attended the 427 seminars, of longer and shorter duration, which have been held. 35,925 pupils have participated in the 1092 one-day seminars and Saturday symposia held during this period.

During the past few years, special emphasis has been placed on the following four educational enterprises:

1) Seminars which foster social assimilation of new immigrants. The students come from immigration centres, particularly from development areas and shikunim. Since they are not very familiar with the Hebrew language, courses are conducted in their mother tongues. For example: Polish immigrants are instructed in Polish, Persian ones in Persian, etc. The chief courses aim to develop an understanding of the democratic machinery — its privileges and duties, the major goals, achievements and problems of the country, and the basic principles of the Histadrut, the trade unions, and mutual assistance.

2) Seminars for labourers and production managers, particularly Histadrut industry, which are devoted to administrative problems and public relations, promoting increased labour productivity and production.

3) Seminars for members of the various sectional workers councils of the trade unions, which are concerned with social problems, the labour relations programme and general education.

4) Seminars about the different aspects of cooperative problems in which members of cooperatives participate. Lately, with the organization of the Afro-Asian Seminar on Cooperatives, the College has assumed an international educational function in the cooperative movement.

The Moshav Movement in Israel

Definition: A Moshav Ovdim is a community of families who work their farms independently within a cooperative framework.

THE MOSHAV MOVEMENT: The Moshav movement has today 217 Moshavim numbering 75,000 persons. Among these are 12 Moshavim Shitufiim where each family has its own house and completely runs its own family life, but the farm is communal. The Moshav movement, which is affiliated to the Histadrut, is the largest settlement organization in the country. Moshavim work 900,000 dunams and market 75% of the vegetables and 50% of the dairy products produced by labour settlements. The first Moshav Ovdim, Nahalal, was established a few years after the end of World War I, by members of collective settlements who wished to realize their ideal of each family being independent in working its farm, within a general cooperative framework.

The principles of the Moshav Ovdim are, broadly speaking:

1) Mutual Aid; 2) Cooperative buying and selling; 3) National Land; 4) Self Labour.

The Moshav is based on the general meeting, which takes place about one every three weeks and is the highest forum. Once a year, the Annual General Meeting elects an executive committee and a secretariat for carrying out policy of general meetings.

An important factor in the life of each individual farmer is the village accounting department, which not only acts as a bank but gives him a monthly account of the state of his farm.

The village handles all financial transactions with outside agencies for each farmer, thereby freeing him from worries.

Inasmuch as every village needs tradesmen and artisans, these are also members of the Moshav, but do not farm the land. They have a full voice in village affairs.

HOW DOES THE MOSHAV ABSORB THE NEW IMMIGRATION?

The Moshav Movement has absorbed far more immigrants than the other settlement organizations, because it offers farmers independence within a cooperative framework.

In order to help new Moshavim utilize the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Settlement Department's aid effectively, the Moshav Movement has organized teams of instructors and advisers from veteran Moshavim.

The critical period for each family is the initial non-income period, before there are crops available for marketing.

The problem of the lack of funds is dealt with by advancing credit, where possible, and also by outside work, even though this may impede the development of the farm.

The new villages have succeeded to such a degree that the cities are no longer able to absorb all the produce. This problem is being met by Government planning of crops to be grown, with a view to exporting and for use in industry.

The Moshav Movement publishes "Tlamim," a bi-monthly for all members; "Ma'anit"; the monthly youth organ; "Bateiem," a monthly for new immigrant settlers; "Yediot"; a fortnightly bulletin of current Moshav Movement affairs.

"Haikar Haoved" is the overseas branch of the Moshav Movement, which prepares absorption possibilities for settlers from overseas and helps them settle on the land.

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AFRO-ASIAN SEMINAR IS 'TWO-WAY'

By Yeruham Ben-Dror

Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Educational Adviser to the Seminar.

ONE may well ask what is it that made 60 busy leaders from Asia and Africa come such a distance, at considerable expense to themselves, to participate in the three-month Cooperation Seminar now being held at the Histadrut Workers College in Tel Aviv.

The answer is that all lesser-developed countries pin great hopes on cooperative development, aimed at raising economic and social standards. The active promotion of cooperation is now the official policy of many a Government both on our own continent and in Africa.

Thus, 11 Indian participants in the Seminar, all sent by the Bhoodan land-gift movement, are interested primarily in the working and planning of our cooperative villages; for the Bhoodan has by now amassed millions of dunams of donated lands on which landless peasants will be settled on cooperative lines. The Ghana and Nigeria delegations take, in addition, a keen interest in our cooperative marketing and transport systems, while the Ethiopian representatives hope to transplant our technique in credit, consumers' and housing cooperatives, once a cooperative movement is inaugurated in Ethiopia.

Diverse Interests

Individual interests are extremely diverse and it will be up to the host cooperators of Israel to do their best to satisfy the particular wishes of our guests. So far cooperation on the part of all concerned has been excellent.

The number of participants has had to be doubled in view of the considerable interest the Seminar has evoked among Governments and cooperative organizations in the two continents. The 60 visitors hail from 17 countries: India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Japan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria, French Sudan, Tchad, Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal.

The programme of the Seminar is divided into two parts; the theoretical one, lasting six weeks, includes some 150 lecture and discussion hours on the international cooperative movement; the economics of lesser-developed countries and a survey of their cooperative activities; the Israel cooperative movement and its various branches and cooperative organization and management, including cooperative law and auditing.

Work in Settlements

In the second half of the Seminar, the participants will live and work in each of the three types of cooperative villages in Israel, *kibbutz, moshav* and *moshav shitufi*. In addition, each participant is offered two weeks of experience and specialization in any branch of the Israel movement, he chooses, urban or rural.

The lectures are delivered by professors and lecturers from the Hebrew University, the Tel Aviv University and Haifa Technion, as well as by leaders of Israel's cooperative movement. They are given in English and in French. The general direction of the Seminar is in the hands of Akiva Eger, of Kibbutz Netzer-Sereni, while Ezra Hayut of the Foreign Relations Department of the Histadrut is coordinating its manifold functions. A team of instructors assist in the implementation of the programme.

Unique First

This Seminar is unique in that this is the first time a cooperative movement in Asia has taken upon itself the entire responsibility for a venture of such scope. However, it is by no means a one-way affair. The programme of the Seminar is being constantly enriched by the experience brought by our guests from countries like Ceylon, India, Ghana, Nigeria, Burma and Senegal where cooperative work has been going on for years. Details of much of this work were unknown here.

And last but not least, apart from being a great event in inter-cooperative relations with the rest of the Afro-Asian world, this Seminar should prove a stimulus to more cooperative education within our own cooperative movement. Engrossed for decades in the arduous task of construction, our central cooperative institutions lamentably neglected cooperative training. The vitality and resourcefulness now displayed in this Seminar, should pave the way for proper training facilities within the Israel cooperative movement as well, where a permanent "cooperative college" for the instruction of both new and veteran members would further raise standards and management in all sections of the Israel cooperative movement.

Mr. Reuven Barkatt, Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Histadrut lecturing at the Afro-Asian Seminar on Cooperation.

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THE PUBLIC'S WELFARE DEMANDS COOPERATIVE TRANSPORT

(Excerpts from a statement made before the "Khoushy Committee" by Mr. A. Mazor of the "Dan" management.)

"Dan" entered the newly established State of Israel, after 27 years of operations and two years after the adoption of its present name following the merger of two cooperatives that had operated in the area previously, with a pitifully small and overworked fleet of buses.

Our condition following the end of hostilities in 1948 was even worse. Part of our transport was completely wrecked and totally unfit for use, while another part was so worn out in war service that it was quite unsuitable for public service.

On the other hand, our area of operations began expanding almost immediately, both in size and in population as a result of mass immigration and normal internal population movements. The larger population; the new towns and settlements that sprang up in the area; and the basic changes that took place in industry and in the economic sphere in general — all demanded more and more public transport — as vital a need as any other in such a period of dynamic development.

We ourselves could not satisfy all the demands that were put to us by the riding public. In order to maintain a regular transport service we needed more, and newer buses — something we didn't have at the time. Imports were then, as now, under the exclusive control of the Treasury, which because of an acute shortage of foreign currency did not permit the import of new buses until 1952. This lag of four years (and even more considering the state of our equipment at the outset of the State), coming as it did together with an increased demand for bus service, soon made itself felt. Various accusations were hurled at us, charges were placed at our door and in many cases outrights acts of personal animosity and hatred were directed at our members, as if they personally were responsible for the difficult situation in which the public system found itself.

To those familiar with our problems it soon became obvious that the public transport system was a victim of temporary circumstances, similar in many aspects to those confronting the public in many other spheres at that time. But not one State leader or public figure even made an attempt to explain the problems besetting us in their true light. Our own explanations were not accepted by the public as coming from an interested party.

The turning point came in 1952 when imports of new buses were permitted. The four years of nearly no activity, or at best very restricted activity in regard to the renewal of the transport fleet should at this juncture have militated for as rapid a pace as possible in the allocation of new buses to "Dan" in order to close the wide gap between the insistent demands for service and our limited possibilities. This course was not adopted however, and even after this date, imports of new buses remained limited. Nevertheless, the renewal of bus imports served as a landmark in the post war development of the public transport service.

Ever since the establishment, in 1953, of our "Fleet Replacement Fund" and the lifting of Government restrictions on the import of buses, we have devoted our major efforts and the greater part of our investments to the renewal of our rolling stock. I think that I would not be exaggerating if I said that what "Dan" accomplished in this field, and "Egged" and "Hamekasher" too, could serve as an example for the country as a whole. Very few of the firms in Israel were as willing as we were to invest so large a sum over and above their operating budget — for the improvement of service to the public. For the major part of our expenditures for new buses came from liabilities which we undertook, above and beyond the limits set in our Depreciation Fund, and not included in the calculation of bus fares at the time.

Since 1952 we have retired 131 old buses from service and we intend continuing with the replacement of old rolling stock as new buses are introduced. This step both provided passengers with a more comfortable ride and relieved us (and the public, through lower bus fares) of the expense of keeping these old buses running.

Changes in "Dan"

Progress was not limited only to equipment renewal. It also expressed itself in the improvement in bus routes, travelling conditions and auxiliary services. With the introduction of each new bus we added improvements in these other fields too. The following is but a short list of some of these basic improvements in service to the riding public:

★ The seating capacity of our buses was increased (from an average of 37 to 45 per bus).

★ Our range of service was expanded (from 30 routes in 1948 to 77 in 1958).

★ Frequency of bus departures was raised on all routes (up to one bus every three minutes on main routes).

★ The sale of tickets was expanded both on buses and at the various bus stops; the sale of bus trip cards was also introduced.

★ Special service was introduced to and from work for the employees of large firms.

★ Scores of station shelters were put up.

Behind these improvements in routes, equipment and services, stood an efficient administrative organization, for the most part established over the past 10 years, in whose hands was placed the responsibility for the smooth functioning of the whole transport complex.

★ A wireless relay system was developed between traffic despatchers and inspectors which enabled our traffic division to direct the flow of buses and to speedily meet any sudden demands placed on the system.

★ Mobile garage service was established which enabled us to carry out urgent repairs on the bus routes themselves and thereby kept down the time that buses were out of service due to garage repairs.

★ Two large garages were set up to guarantee speedy repairs and rapid return of buses to service.

★ Mechanics were employed on the night shift to carry out major repairs and return buses to their routes by the morning.

★ Four big parking lots were established where buses are fully serviced every night (fueled, oiled, greased, washed and cleaned) and returned to service in the morning.

We do not delude ourselves into believing that we have reached perfection. It will be a long time before we will be able to enjoy ideal conditions in public transport, if such conditions are at all feasible in Israel. We are fully cognizant of what improvements are still needed, but at the same time we fully believe that we are doing the utmost in our power in this field — and we would be wrong to adopt an exaggerated attitude of self accusation. Among the many things that still need improving however, there are many that cannot be carried out without outside help and without the full cooperation of the Government and the local authorities.

Although we know that we haven't as yet reached a fully satisfactory level of service, we have come in for appreciable praise from foreign experts who have visited Israel at various times at the invitation of the Government or the local authorities. The Chief of the Amsterdam Traffic Police, a U.N. expert, the director of the Transport Division of the U.S. Operations Mission, a member of the executive of the International Union of Public Transport — have all declared that our services are extremely well organized and managed, considering the conditions under which we are forced to operate.

The Cooperative—the Secret of Our Strength

The above review is important in understanding the main developments that have taken place in the field of cooperative transport and in drawing correct conclusions for the future. The basis of our rejection of the organizational changes proposed in the public transport system is our firm belief that the cooperative form is the most suitable for such a vital public service, and is the only form which can provide maximum service to both public and Government, under the special conditions existing in Israel.

We are certainly not claiming that no other company could provide public transport services, but it is absolutely clear to us and should be to everyone else that no other company, or other organizational set-up would possess the same operational ability that we have, but on the other hand they would be lacking in the basic attributes needed for the running of a public transport system.

We see in the establishment of a new public transport organization, the end to our cooperative framework, and the destruction of the basic principles on which we have built our organization over the decades. No smoothly outlined reorganization plan, nor any official declaration praising our past achievements and promising continued adherence to our principles and recognition of our rights, will succeed in overcoming our most deep-seated apprehensions that, such a basic change in our present organizational structure, accompanied as it most surely will be by changes in internal personal and administrative relations, will result in a profound change in the cooperative transport system. Such a change will adversely and unjustly affect the interests of our members who established the system from scratch, and have brought it to its present high level. We must always bear in mind that no other organizational form will ever possess the same strength, drive, devotion and perseverance which the cooperative form has shown in the past.

Although the original proposals brought before Hevrat Haovdim (the Histadrut holding company) and those that emerged from that body, seem to us to be diametrically opposed, we nevertheless believe that the proponents of the changes acted with the best intentions in wishing to serve the best interests of the public and of the State. It would only be logical, therefore, that the proposals and their means of execution be considered in the light of these interests.

We believe that the cooperative structure has proven to be fully in keeping with these criteria, and therefore should not be altered. The results of any such change would be worse and not better than those we have achieved as a result of our present cooperative structure. Fares will not be lower; efficiency will not be higher; and neither the State nor the public will benefit — as they haven't benefitted from the recent upheavals in other spheres.

On the other hand, we foresee the public transport system becoming a pawn of the various political interests. We believe that it would be disastrous if decisions in the field of public transport were turned into a field for party politics, a development which will be unavoidable under the proposed changes. Political appointments will replace democratic election of management bodies; political factionalism will replace the present atmosphere of comradeship and creativity; management and operational activities will be conducted under the pressure of the voter and not for the public's welfare. Woe is to such a public service !!

In all fairness however, we admit that there is full justification for a greater extent of Government supervision over the public transport services, and the Government has a complete right to enlarge its control over the direction of our activities. The present extent of such Government supervision should by no means be minimized however — witness the statement to the Knesset by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, who recently said: "Government supervision of the transport cooperatives has grown in the past few years. It now encompasses their economic, financial, administrative and operational activities."

Toy Fund Helpers Make Tenth Drive Top Success

Thirty Thousand Children Happy

By Helen Rossi

POLICE drivers on *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund assignment put on a stellar performance again this year, working round the clock to assure that 400 cartons brimming with toys reached their destination in time for Hanukka parties in widely scattered settlements all over Israel. As fast as the Ministry of Welfare Social Workers, Post staffers and friends of the Toy Fund could get the packages ready in the three distribution centres in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, the Police were off on their rounds.

Cash contributions to the Fund reached an all-time high in this, its tenth drive. They totalled IL14,970.510, or IL300 more than last year. The value of the toys contributed, both new and used, more than equalled this amount. And in any case, one really cannot put a value on the charming collection of handmade toys and dolls that had been lovingly sewn by mothers and grandmothers, or a handsome French poodle and cuddly woolly dog made by a dying father in a hospital ward.

Eight thousand Toy Fund pins were distributed to young givers who cheerfully gave up something they loved. Parental persuasion was sometimes evident, but in most cases by the time the donor arrived at a collection station he gave with a smile. "Hanukka Gelt" for the children of Koor employees was a Toy Fund pin. Each child was sent a sweet note by the Employees Committee telling him that this year the Committee suggested their "Hanukka Gelt" go to less privileged children. The children's response was immediate and a large collection of school bags and leather cases came to the Fund.

Help

Individuals again took the Toy Fund to heart and organized special collections. The children of the American Embassy personnel turned up with six large cases filled to brimming. It was Mr. Anthony of he Embassy staff who organized them. Mrs. Lotte Nathan canvassed Kfar Shmaryahu thoroughly for cash and toys, all of which had been carefully wrapped and cared for. Mrs. Edith Hollander, of Ramat Hasharon, trekked through her village by donkey cart. As every year, the Women's League for Israel sent ten dolls as their contribution from their annual pre-Hanukka bazaar.

For a one-woman job of making over 1,000 children happy, Mrs. Bruria Kogan must get full honours. She organized parties for the children of the *ma'barot* at Rosh Ha'ayin and Amishav. Since she wanted each child to have a toy too, she found all sorts of broken dolls and toys among the Toy Fund gifts and spent a week dressing them up, repainting and repairing.

By far the most impressive collection that came was the ton and a half of fabulous toys from the Cleveland Chapter of the American Jewish League for Israel. With the help of Cleveland newspapers and radio stations, children and adults took this campaign to heart and the whole operation was most exciting and gratifying, reports Mr. William B. Goldfarb who organized it.

Thousands are now learning new songs all along the borders. "For children who love music—the songs they love" was the message attached to 80 copies of Naomi Shemer's songs sent in by the Ilan Melody Press.

Five children, representatives of the Sde Warburg School, took themselves off in a cart to make a house-to-house collection in the whole village. "Give us toys or money," they said and would not move until they had succeeded. They brought in IL18 in cash—a real "Hai" and several boxes loaded with toys. An unusual gift was a full-scale marionette made by the pupils of Naomi Zuckerman's art class. Our old faithfuls from Genoa, Italy, Gabriel, Ruth and Naomi Moses sent their usual delightful parcel, while Dina Keller of the U.S.A. sent a whistle-stop engine and train that stopped traffic.

Unusual efforts were made by outside collection stations this year, especially in Tel Aviv. Mr. and Mrs. Kalbfleish, of Photo Wera, took turns leaving their shop to canvass the neighbourhood, bringing in IL265 and a good lot of toys. El-Al at the Dan Hotel and the K.L.M. office both did handsomely. Hakol Lanoar in Ramat Gan brought in two loaded taxis.

Once again the Z.O.A. House organized the Dubnov School in their area to work for the drive, and its own Tourist Office was used as headquarters for the operation. For the fourth year the Tel Aviv Branch of the Hitahdut Olei Britannia and the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation ran a successful drive under the energetic leadership of Mrs. Lisa Lowenstein. Again two of the most successful efforts were carried out by Mrs. Esther Lucas and 16-year-old Barbara Perkoff. Fifteen-year-old David Reed took charge of the storing and sorting: IL186 was the cash total—the highest ever collected by the Hitahdut.

For the second time the Sharon Hotel turned over its traditional children's Hanukka party to fund-raising and added IL155 to the total. The gross proceeds were turned over to the Fund, the Hotel providing full-scale entertainment and refreshments.

The Ashkelon Rotary Club this year joined forces with the Samson Freemasons' Lodge, took over Ashkelon's three cinemas and ran benefit performances for the Toy Fund and the Ashkelon School for Handicapped Children.

Though the take was not uniform at all the cinemas, they succeeded in raising IL200 for each of the causes.

Again the Timna workers contributed IL112,500 which they asked to be earmarked for the school library at Elat. Last year the Toy Fund started the library, and of course it will be enlarged this year.

Schools and kindergartens took very special care this year of what they brought in. Toys were mended and painted and most carefully wrapped and gaily decorated with Hanukka drawings.

Some toys from abroad practically stopped work at the editorial offices of this paper. One such shipment was sent by the Israel Embassy staff in Moscow.

Toy Fund parties are a growing feature of the campaign. With K.L.M's opening at the start of the campaign they went on all through Hanukka week. El Al played hosts to 150 givers and getters at the Lydda Airport; 100 schoolchildren from Kiryat Shmoneh were the guests of the Haifa Port and, writes the assistant principal who accompanied them on the trip, "blessing on all of you who remembered to take our children on this wonderful trip with the Police and to see the Port."

The American-Israeli Paper Mills were hosts twice during the week—once at the Assaf Harofe Hospital, for the children in the Polio Rehabilitation ward, and later at Hadera, for the children of Maor and Sde Yitshak, two villages they have adopted. The Southern Command had a party for polio children at the officers' club at Beersheba. Beersheba Rotary members brought the children to the party. And the Guella Orphans Home in Haifa had a wonderful trip to Zichron Ya'acov by courtesy of Sightseeing Ltd.

Thank You's

"What wonderful hosts the management of the Holyland Hotel were to our Foster Parents families," writes Jerusalem District Ministry of Social Welfare Inspector Yehudit Braver. "The children were waiting impatiently to see what wonders this years' traditional Toy Fund event would bring them."

Hundreds of thank-you letters now coming in all spell out the same message—"we wonder if you know how happy you have made all our children by giving them toys to play with."

Toy Fund parties produced the best audiences ever, as many children had their first close-up of giant Britannias and Constellations — "never knew a pilot had so many gadgets" they all explained. The Israel Navy also came under review as the Port Management piloted them around Haifa harbour. Mucki and Alex had them delightfully mystified — or as shown above they raptly watched a performance put on by the schoolchildren of Manahat for those at Sdot Micha.

Photo by Hirshbein

Final List of Contributors

Final list of Toy Fund contributors who brought the total to IL14,970,510.

IL300 Ashkelon Rotary Club and Samson Freemasons' Lodge.

IL155 Sharon Hotel Party, Herzliya on Sea.

IL112,500 Workers of Timna Copper Works.

$35 Children of Hebrew School of Beth-El Congregation, Gary, Indiana.

$30 Anonymous, Lausanne, Switzerland.

IL39,550 Collected by Margalith Zafran and friends of Class "Heth", David Yellin School, Hadar Yosef.

IL37,500 "The Players," Tel Aviv.

IL35 Vita, Ramat Gan.

IL30 Rotary Club, Natanya.

"Koushi" The Poodle, Tel Aviv.

IL10 Also $: Association of Swiss Immigrants in Israel; Mrs. Alice Kleiner, Tel Aviv. Dr. A. Bein; Hamekashar, Jerusalem. Business Diary; Orah Rattner, Haifa.

IL5 Pauline & Ida Mykoff, U.S.A.

IL5 Ilan, Dani & Ofer; Miriam Bogorov; Phillip Harris, Tel Aviv. Daphna; Dr. E. Gabriel, Ramot Hashavim. Mrs. Mykoff, U.S.A. Harris, Ashkelon. To Mrs. Fliderblum, on the occasion of her birthday; from Danny & Libbie, Herzliya.

IL4 Sally & Dahlia Avramescu, Haifa.

IL3 Cafe Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Mr. & Mrs. Paff, U.S.A. Anonymous, Ashkelon.

IL2,500 Yael & Daniela, Tel Aviv.

IL2,100 Rasyman, U.S.A.

IL2 Tamar & Igal Shapira; Ruthi, Holon. Mr. L. Siegel; Ilan Levine; Naomi Marshak; Tamar & Yaeli, Ashkelon. Dorit & Oriy Pompan; Shoshana Finelstein; Leora & Dov Land, Natanya. Benes, Rehovot. Haya Margalit Dembits; Edward Bassrey, Jerusalem.

IL1 Mrs. Sara Shuper, Jerusalem. Yavitz Ageka; Becker; Klausner, Herzliya. Levy, Kfar Shmaryahu. Mrs. Fish, Tel Aviv. Yoram Fink; Yaael; Ayal; Esther Ahfeld, Natanya. Mark Doron, Hagoel.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Halon

AM surprised to read that the milkmen of Holon have been requested to wear rubber soled shoes in order to lessen the noise of their approach. Was in the habit of judging all milkmen by ours, who must be the lightest-footed man in the country. He floats in and out like a disembodied spirit, puts his wares on the tiled floor without a whisper and is most humble and apologetic when he scares me to death by his unexpected presence in the kitchen. Can quite see that a slap-happy milkman would be very disturbing and hope that the quietening influence on Holon will spread to wider spheres.

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ON our bi-annual visit to Tel Aviv recently the friends with whom we stayed in the centre of the town told us that we would find it nice and quiet now, as the noise in the evening has considerably abated in the last few months. We agreed politely, listening to the unremitting grind of traffic, the people upstairs shifting the furniture and the people next door enjoying a programme in Arabic. As we drank a last cup of tea, a piercing shriek rose to the third floor and through the closed window. Our hosts did not so much as raise an eyebrow even when the shriek was followed by running footsteps and several loud thumps. At the risk of making a social gaffe, we asked what that noise could be and were told it was nothing but a bit of high-spiritedness on the part of the local youth and that no one would take any notice. We felt very much like country cousins as we confessed that a noise like that would have brought out all the residents of our street especially after midnight.

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NOT that it is especially quiet in Nahariya. Visitors from the big city have been known to complain about the crashing of the sea and the dogs, cats, donkeys, crickets, jackals and other animals that give vent to their emotions in the night. But we are not disturbed by hooting cars. Cars that come down our road have no reason to hoot at night as there is no one on it. Also they always go very slowly, partly out of consideration for the neighbours and partly out of consideration for their springs. Besides, they do not come very late as latecomers of even moderate noisiness would in our road arouse a lot of speculation among the neighbours. It is not like in the city where people do not know the name of their neighbours. Here we know not only their names but also their business, their salaries, their family relationships and their dogs. And they of course know ours. Any unusual coming and going would have to be very quiet indeed to escape notice. In fact, the loudest disturbance in Nahariya are the *bar mitzva* parties on the beach.

Tiberians Buy In Tiberias'

THIS town's first fashion show took place here at the Arbel Cafe on Tuesday night as part of the current drive to make "Tiberians buy in Tiberias."

Tiberians responded by packing the premises to see four models display 34 afternoon and evening dresses — raincoats, other types of coats, as well as shoes and costume jewellery. Clothes modelled were by Aled, Gali, Salpeter, shoes by Chen, and jewellery by Maskit.

The proceeds were donated to the children's institutions of the Working Mothers Organisation of Tiberias.

(Tiba.)

Visitor's Gallery: Chief Justice's Wife

As Lady Parker Sees Us

AS the wife of a man whose office bears the hallmarks of impartiality, Lady Parker's unbiased reaction to her first encounter with the Israel scene is heartening indeed — especially for Israel women. The verdict of the wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England is that women here look 10 years younger than their age. Her research into the subject was sparked off at "a most amusing party" given in Jerusalem in honour of the distinguished visitors. The ladies present got around to the subject of their ages, and "I was absolutely astonished, because they all looked so much younger," Lady Parker said. "These were the wives of judges," she added.

Lady Parker was born in Kentucky, raised in France and Italy, and met her husband when she was a student of English literature at Cambridge University. Although married to an Englishman for 35 years, her accent carries echoes of her trans-atlantic origins. Following the "helpmate" British tradition, she has a high sense of public duty and her sole regret at being the wife of so prominent a figure is that she can't raise cows any more. "There's no time for it now."

The Jersey bulls which she and her husband raised in days when pressure of office was not so intense figured prominently in a talk between Lady Parker and Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi since "we're both great agriculturists." The visitor even apologizes for delighting in our present spell of mild weather and sincerely hopes farmers will have rain soon.

"I can't think," declares Lady Parker in her enthusiasm for this country, "how we stayed away so long. You've got so much to offer in so many different fields. I'm surprised you don't make more of it in your publicity abroad." Speaking both for herself and her husband, Lady Parker says that despite the "little excitements" (border incidents) "we are absolutely loving it here." Some of her enthusiasm stems from her interest in archaeology — a sphere in which this country has much to offer. To prepare for her visit, Lady Parker began studying Hebrew in London, but dropped it temporarily because "it is too difficult for casual study, and I intend to do the thing properly when I get back." Also on the agenda for her return is "to try and help a bit with your propaganda. I've already been promised some photographs of the Hebrew University to take back with me."

Lady Parker sees it as one of her duties to provide relaxing company for her husband, and in this she was helped by some advice given her on her marriage "by my wonderful mother-in-law" (herself the wife of an eminent judge). She warned: "Don't make your friends entirely among legal people. They tend to talk shop."

Both Lord and Lady Parker look on their week-ends in the country as a haven from their busy London life, and it was during one of these week-ends that the news came recently of Lord Parker's appointment as Lord Chief Justice. Lady Parker describes it this way: "My husband is a very modest man, and although newspapers rumoured that he was one of five or six men who might be appointed to the post, he thought it was just newspaper talk—if you'll pardon me for putting it that way. Well, we were in the country one week-end and this wonderful letter came saying he had been appointed." Lady Parker adds the thoughtful and devoted postscript: "Its wonderful for me that he's so happy in it." M. R.

A Woman's Work Is Never Done

THIS old adage, we think, is one that, in this day and age, should be thoroughly eliminated. If your housework is never quite finished, then perhaps a little planning might be worthwhile. Quite a number of things are included, or should be included, in the word "planning." It should mean, among other things, (a) Keeping an account of your household expenses; (b) Keeping check on what you have in stock in the house—whether it be food supplies, household items, the approximate amount of gas in your balloon (you can gauge this by finding out how long, on an average, a balloon of gas lasts in your home—i.e., note the date on which the balloon is brought in and opened, and note the date on which that blue flame beings to flicker and fade away. Do this over a period of three balloons, then find the average time), or how much kerosene you have available. When your supplies begin to get low, stock up, don't wait until you are completely out—you are sure to need just those items that are not there; (c) Knowing where everything is in your home!

(A) *Accounts:* These are quite simple. Buy a cash-lined notebook and jot down *daily* everything that you buy. If you pay by cheque, be sure to see that your stubs are filled in—and keep them (they are a sure guide to what you have bought and paid for). See that the balances on your stubs are brought forward. Don't go on writing cheques when your account is exhausted. Keep your bills in order, and always have them signed when payment is made. Keep the receipts for a reasonable length of time (my mother always kept hers for seven years!). From these accounts you will be able to tell what it costs to run your home, and whether you have to draw in your horns a little—or perhaps have enough for a little splurge!

(B) *Checking your stocks:* There are always certain items that are a must in the home—e.g., sugar, salt, pepper, tea, rice, onions, garlic, matches, soap (household and face) candles, cleaning powders and polishes, etc. See that these are kept in their own special spots so that you can tell at a glance whether your supplies are running low. Don't stock up with too much at a time—remember certain things go stale, or dry up—which is just a waste of money.

(C) *Your house in order:* Knowing where everything is in your home is, in our opinion, the best way to save time (and will give you a chance to add to the time spent playing with the children or taking a rest). Therefore, see that your brooms, brushes and mops are in one spot (preferably in a broom closet—a real need in every kitchen). The broom closet should have narrow shelves at one side only to hold furniture polish, metal polish, window cleaning liquid, cleansing powder, etc. One deep shelf at the top of the closet can be used to hold boxes of nails, screws (kept together and not in several places) or for scrubbing brushes. Hooks screwed into the top shelf can carry your mops and brooms (the hook with a small ring at the top should be screwed into the handles of your brooms and mops). Small tools can be kept on the top shelf, too, or hung on hooks at the sides of the closet.

On the inside of the door of our broom closet we have hung two strong bags — one for dusters and one for string (which is unknotted and wound up before being put away). We also have a strong manilla envelope pinned to the door to hold a pair of rubber gloves. At the top of the inside of the door we have put a number of hooks, and on these (each on its own special hook) we hang our latest bills (clipped with a paper clip to the earlier bills—the paper clip serving as the "loop" to go over the hook); a small pair of scissors, the charts and instruction sheets for our kerosene stoves, the key to the letter box, the key to the storeroom. Whenever anything is taken from these hooks, it is immediately put back after use—a great timesaver — no hunting around for hours for that lost key! Keys for trunks and suitcases must be kept in a special spot and labelled if necessary.

Shopping List: Remember that shopping list — have it hanging in a convenient spot, and be sure that there is always a pencil alongside it.

Each home, of course, must have its own plan to fit individual accommodation — where the bucket is kept, where the ironing board must stand—but the plan will fail to pieces unless each item is put back after use.

More Honourable Mentions in Food Line

By Molly Bar-David

MORE and more new and very good things are coming on the market day by day. Assis, for instance, has just sent me a tasting packet of five new products: every one of them a welcome addition to our menus. There's citrus vinegar, for instance, a natural product made of our fine fruits. This vinegar is mellow but also strong, and I find it very good in pickling and in salads. Here's a dish it went into today:

Pickled Beets

1 litre (about) sliced cold boiled beets; 1 tsp. salt; 1 bay leaf; 1 clove garlic, cut; 1 tbsp. sugar; 1 tsp. carraway seed or horseradish or 2 or 3 cloves; ½ tsp. whole peppers; 1 cup Citrus Vinegar; 1 cup water.

Boil the beets in their jackets, then skin, cool and slice. Now boil all the other ingredients together for a minute or two and while hot, pour over the beets to cover. The pickles are ready for use within a few hours and they keep wonderfully for weeks in the refrigerator or for days and days on the shelf.

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As I said last week, our garden peas this year are not at all up to standard, due to the unfortunate drought of last year. Assis has solved this problem by producing processed peas (from the dried variety). They are tender, whole and very satisfying, and make a wonderful winter food. I served ours with butter and chopped dill, but you can have them with gravy or plain, heated up as an accompaniment to meat or fish.

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Assis has also come out with a Tomato Soup made with milk. It is a very smooth, satisfying and piquant soup, similar to — but spicier — than American type Cream of Tomato Soup which was also very fine but one had to be careful about curdling — a fault which does not apply to the local product, and you can safely boil it. I used a tinful with macaroni and let them bubble up together to make a delicious sauce. Use it to cook fish in: it's really something. By the way, when serving tomato soup, float a cracker with a cube of margarine on top: it adds just the right note. I like the onion-flavoured new Froumine crackers in this dish.

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Froumine also has Cake Crumbs: this was a boon to me because we love pies and I hate to bake pastry. So if you have broken biscuits, roll them into crumbs (or buy the ready-packet of Froumine's) for your chief pie shell ingredient. Spread softened margarine thickly on sides and bottom of a spring form or pie plate. Mix a cup of crumbs with a third of a cup of margarine that is very soft. Spread the mixture on the buttered form and pat into shape. Put into the refrigerator for several hours and then fill the pie shell.

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I had the pleasure of visiting Beit Itzhak the other day and of course called in to see the home industry — pickles and preserves — of Ti'78 at the Isaacs and Benjamin farm. They had just taken a batch of their new Heritage Grapefruit Marmalade off the stove and what a heavenly aroma filled the little factory! Here is a tangy but not quite bitter marmalade. Ready for market too, is a delicious new Guava Jelly, pink and transparent, called "Ambrosia." Until now only the Supersol Supermarket has had the delicacy for sale.

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Speaking of marmalades and jellies, Assis has a Cherry and Citrus jam which looks like an opaque jelly and has a pleasant mild flavour. In Canada, apples were used to fill out jams, and I am happy to see that we are now using citrus for that purpose here, as it should be used for more than marmalades. Assis also has put out a strawberry jam of crushed berries which is lower in price than whole berry confiture and a boon for breakfast. Priman has also come out with an excellent fig jam, and I must get a jar to replace what my children ate up at my neighbours' the other day.

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The mention of children brings to mind the tea-party I attended the other day with no fewer than three pediatricians present. Naturally all mothers took advantage of the occasion to ask about Mata's two new foods: Novetamin and Soyatamin. The American young mother present who had been brought up on Pablum knew at once what Nevetamin was. It is a cereal enriched with proteins, vitamins and minerals to make it a perfect food for babies, children, convalescents and the aged. (P.S.: many ordinary adults like myself also like it.) It can be given to infants at a very early age.

Soyatamin is a pre-cooked concentrate of vegetable proteins, and everyone from the baby to Papa and Grandma can use it. It is made of soy beans, yeast, wheat buds and minerals and vitamins added. Use it as a cereal or in soup or juices. The directions for these health foods are on the packet. For a sick baby you should first get your doctor's okay, as recommended by the manufacturer.

Danger Threatens From Within

A thrombosis of the heart and arteriosclerosis of the blood vessels are frequently connected with an excess of cholesterol in the blood, and there exists a connection between the oil consumed and the percentage of Cholesterol in the blood. The doctor will tell you that not every oil is healthy. Research in local and foreign hospitals has proved that oil containing unsaturated acids reduces the percentage of cholesterol and prevents its accumulation, and Nivk-Oil, produced by "Teth-Beth" is just such an oil. The wise housewife will guard the health of the family by using Nivk-Oil of "Teth-Beth" with the delicate taste.

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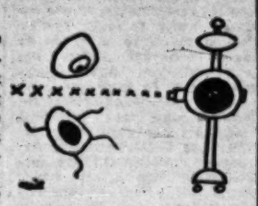
DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Less X-Ray To Kill Cancer

By Dr. Elisha Yaron



It may eventually prove possible to kill cancer cells by X-rays without doing damage to surrounding healthy tissues. Such is the promise inherent in a recent announcement by the University of Chicago.

Dr. Joseph A. Stein, of the Radium Institute of the Medical School in Jerusalem, spent a year in Chicago working with an American colleague, Dr. Melvin Griem, on a technique to render cancer tissue more sensitive to radiation. Their initial experiments, still in the preliminary stage, indicate that the metabolism of cancer cells can be speeded up and when in this active state, the tumour can be killed by half the quantity of X-rays normally used.

Radiation is, of course, widely used in the treatment of cancer. The trouble is that when cancers are in the lung or the abdomen or the brain, damage may be done to the surrounding tissue by the large amounts of radiation necessary. Many cancers grow slowly and in this state are relatively insensitive to the rays. Drs. Stein and Griem treated animals with a hormone of the thyroid gland, L-triiodothyronine, and caused a general rise in their metabolism of the sort we see in cases of overactivity of the thyroid. Incidentally, much of the world's knowledge of the action of triiodothyronine is the result of the researches of Dr. Jack Gross, visiting professor at the Hebrew University Medical School.

Two types of tumours were transplanted into the legs of 400 rats and mice. When the tumours had started growing — about two weeks later — the animals received injections of triiodothyronine. They soon exhibited all the symptoms of hyperthyroidism and while in this state the cancers were irradiated according to a standard schedule of doses. Some of the animals received too much irradiation and died; others received too little and died of cancer. The survivors were cured of their cancer in about four weeks, the dose of X-rays required being just half of that needed by animals not given the drug.

Encouraged by these results, the radiotherapists went on to treat two patients, both suffering from advanced cancer widespread through the lungs and body. It was too late to cure them but after the triiodothyronine had been given them over a period of two weeks, they were given X-ray therapy. Secondary tumours in the neck disappeared after only one half of the customary radiation and the lungs of one patient were much improved for a period of three months.

Much more research needs to be done before the method will be considered proven. However, the first results are very promising and open up a new approach to cancer therapy. It is most encouraging that the first impetus has come from the researches of a graduate of our own medical school.

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Helena Curtis

High Fashion Pullovers For Europe's Christmas Shoppers

By Diana Lerner

DORINA sweaters in all colours of the rainbow were modelled at a tea show in the friendly atmosphere of Cafe Lilith on Monday afternoon. The 22 different styles presented before the elegant cafe's regular patrons, fashion writers and special guests are appearing in 52 Christmas window displays in Europe, as well as in many Israel shops. During the past three months Dorina's export has been concentrated on Swiss, Dutch, British and American markets.

Sporting the new look of fashion, the pullovers, cardigans, and twin sets shown were simple and practical for every day wear. Only two dressy numbers were featured. The high-waisted Empire line found expression in wool, orlon and angora.

As in this year's garments there was evidence of a lot of back interest. Pleated fronts, jacquard knits and bows front and back added diversity to the selection. A scarlet sweater with a generous V neck outlined in white for example had a tiny white bow on the waist. Sweater trends point to pullovers with open collars. Dominant colours are green, beige and tangerine.

One of the most interesting combinations in twin sets was a mustard-coloured sweater jacket over a brief-sleeved black pullover. The jacket was tied loosely with a half belt, and interest centred around a large round, curving collar which buttoned low on the neck revealing the golf-necked pullover (see illustration).

In evening wear, a white orlon sweater cut low at the neck was trimmed with hand-sewn gold sequins. The short box jacket to match had a small bow in the back.

In classic numbers was the deep jacquard knit pullover in wide horizontal stripes of black, blue and grey, also a continental favourite. Outstanding too, was the desert beige cardigan trimmed with an apple green line. A linked border around collar, sleeves and hemline, and buttons of the same shade spilling in a double row down the front, made a charming combination. Of knitted ribbed wool, this sweater had deep inset sleeves and a part green bow at the collar. (Illustrated).

Beauty Queen Back Home

By Shalom Cohen
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Miss Hadar said that a study visit to the U.S. two years ago stood her in good stead in understanding the U.S. public.

BACK from five months in the U.S., where she breakfasted with President Eisenhower's brothers, raised something like $1m. in Bonds for Israel and was kissed by the President and Vice-President of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., Miss Miriam Hadar, Israel beauty queen, met the press in Jerusalem on Sunday.

Summing up her impressions, the sparkle-eyed brunette said: "I never regretted I took on the job, and recommend to every girl in Israel with the right requirements to take part in the contest."

Miss Hadar brought to the press conference a trophy for the "Best speech of the Asian continent" awarded her at the Miss Universe contest. Despite her Cinderella experience, Miss Hadar, 21, of Jerusalem, reported on her tour in a most unassuming manner declaring, "I saw to it that it did not go to my head and now intend to return to my old life." A third-year law student, she will go back to the classroom.

Miss Hadar was one of 15 Miss Universe contestants out of the original 85 to reach the stage where they were required to deliver a speech on "Peace and Friendship." She composed the speech herself half an hour before her appearance, she says, after a prepared speech psomised by the Foreign Ministry failed to arrive. "I made use of my law studies," she added.

"People in Israel little realise how much U.S. Jews and non-Jews want to help Israel," she said. She appeared at some 500 gatherings on behalf of the Bond Drive, mostly cocktail parties, speaking at each an average of nearly half an hour. She spoke of aliya, the *ma'barot*, the Army —"I was billed as the 'only combat veteran in the Miss Universe contest'... the ex-sergeant of the Sinai Campaign."

Miss Hadar's engagement book included an invitation to breakfast with David and Milton Eisenhower, in Chicago — "Dr. Milton was evasive on Israel, but both were extremely charming"; a talk with Senator Kefauver; dinner and a TV interview with Drew Pearson, (who wrote "The most beautiful girl in the Near East"), a meeting with Ed Murrow; Dr. Bunche at U.N. Headquarters, etc.

Replying to questions, Miss Hadar smiling acknowledged that she had had the "traditional flood" of marriage proposals. "So many friends are due to arrive in Israel, I ought to get a commission from the Government Tourist Corporation," she added.

Of the Miss Universe Contest, she declared "they paid especial attention to such aspects as hands, legs, and poise, and not just looks and figure." In the U.S., they place great importance on feminine beauty, Miss Hadar noted, adding that "it would take a long time in Israel before a woman is looked at properly." Miss Hadar declared that she had been very proud to represent Israel, and had done her best.

Mr. Syd Applebaum, of the Israel Office of the Bonds Organisation, declared that Miss Hadar's visit was a great success. She went to the U.S. not under the Organization's auspices, he said, but "when the Bonds saw how good she was in Los Angeles, we took her over." He added that in the past the Bonds Organization had had its differences over the choice of Israel beauty queen, who had not always been successful. Mrs. Hemda Moses, editor of "L'Isha", which sponsors the contests, recalled that the choice of Miriam Hadar had originally come in for some criticism, but "you now see the excellent result."

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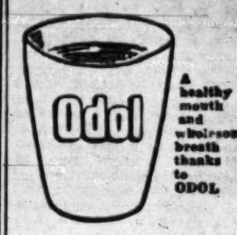

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

STANDARD ROUTINE

SOUTH dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2C	—
3NT	—	3NT	all pass

We believe that on the second round of the bidding three hearts would have done fuller justice to North's holding; but three no-trumps seemed to be as safe a landing spot as any other.

West pushed out the three of diamonds, and East signalled with the six. South took a losing finesse for the king of spades, and the return of the diamond deuce was won by East's jack.

What is East's correct line of play? He knows at this juncture that his partner had at the start, five diamonds to the queen, and declarer three to the ace. Figureless in hearts, South must obviously have the king of clubs and four or five spades to ace-queen-jack.

If South has five spades, then East may as well throw the sponge in; his only hope lies in finding South with only four spades. And indeed, given five spades, South would most probably have rebid his major suit.

Now East's line of action is crystal-clear: he must — you guessed it — immediately remove the diamond ace and make sure that he still has a diamond to put his partner into the lead later on.

Our East did not see the danger signal. Arguing that he had one heart stopper too many, he paid himself the luxury of tossing some gratuitous information to his partner: he played the king of hearts and only then returned to a diamond.

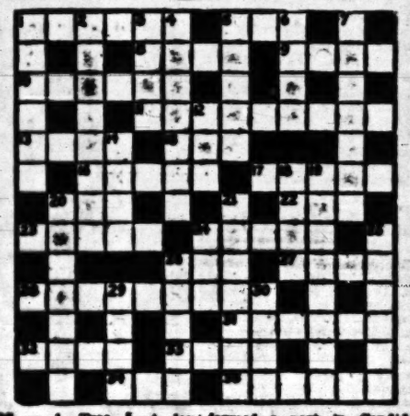
And now the rest saved in. Declarer took a couple of spades, establishing the following end-play:

On came the fourth spade, declarer rightly discarding a club from dummy as a matter of precaution. East was in agony; he was squeezed out of his last diamond.

When West next showed out to the second round of clubs, the wisdom of South's precaution became clear: he still had a heart in dummy whereby to throw West in, and the compulsory return of a club right into dummy's tenace settled the issue.

Not playing the king of hearts would have solved East's problem: he could have discarded that master heart on the last round of spades, trading its one-trick value against the two tricks in diamonds in his partner's hand.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Tree. 5. A day without rain? 8. The uproarious success of a trio possibly. 9. Test. 10. In the position to make a bookie pay, perhaps. 11. The Warsaw Concerto man. 12. Takes a seat and has a meal. 15. Holiday centre! 16. Finished. 17. Certainly not a heavenly place. 20. Are returned for a time. 22. He gets her an oil well! 23. They have their nests. 26. Fight me and the general. 26. State of equality. 27. Not a fast-growing fruit? 28. The fruit of disapproval. 31. Antiseptic element. 32. Awarded for the best dates? 33. Familiar fellow in the farmyard? 34. What remains of the tree? 35. Stan the comedian.

DOWN. — 1. A doll and a little dog, darling. 2. Flat dishes. 3. A matter of 2D. 4. Confusing questions. 5. Being sober makes it sad. 6. Information from all directions. 7. Agrees that friends should come to tea? 12. Performed a part in Candide. 14. Break a picture? 18. Acquires a few wrinkles? 19. Illegal fighter. 20. Be fed by the home team? 21. The poet provides hay with hay. 24. Spoil the beginning of the wedding. 25. Lower oneself. 26. Sit on a fish? 29. The beast turns up with mother. 30. Bar of servitude.

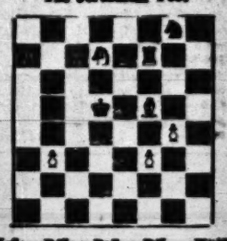
LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Some. 4. Steppe. 8. Meg. 10. (D)ames. 12. Revolted. 14. Minimum. 15. Warder. 17. Blackbird. 21. Sue. 22. Ace. 23. Sap. 26. Frenchman. 27. Mut-ton. 28. Secular. 32. Chop-suey. 34. T-ale. 35. Tea. 36. Shells. 37. Knot.

DOWN. — 1. Shaun. 2. Men. 3. Feru. 5. Too bad. 6. Pit. 7. Elders. 9. Gem. 11. Mills. 13. Since (rely). 15. Wren. 16. D-ram. 18. Aunt(Sally). 19. Barn. 20. Ice. 22. Shout. 24. Pu-pal. 25. Snacks. 26. Fossil. 28. Set. 29. Eyes. 30. Lawn. 31. Rest. 33. One.

Chess

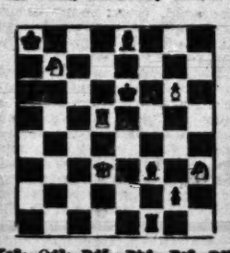
Problem No. 1308
I. Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ke7; Rf7; Ba7, Bd5; Kt3?; Pd4, f3 g4. (5)
Kd6; Kt4?; Pd4, g5. (4)
White mates in three

December 24, 1958

Problem No. 1304
F. S. Fetchenkhin, Sverdlovsk
1st Prize, B.C.F. '57 1957/58



Ka8; Qd3; Rd5 Rh6; Be4, Bh8, Kth7, Kth2; Pg6. (9)
Ke8; Qd2; Rd6, Rf1; Bb6, Bf3; Kte6; Pa4, e7, g2. (10)
White mates in two

Solutions, Problem No. 1299 (Apro): 1. Kte7! Excellent try play: 1.Kte5? Bf3!; 1.Kte6? Rf3!; 1.Kg5? Bb3!; 1.Kte5? Rb5! Problem No. 1300 (Mintzman): 1.Kg3 Be2 2.Kxg5 Bf3 3.Kte4+: Ke6 4.Kth4 Bh1 5.Kxg5 Bb6 6. Kte5! 7.Bb5+: 4.—Be6 5.Be3! Bb6 6.Ktf5 Bf3 7.Bb5+ Ke7 8. Kt+ B, and wins.

The Game That Decided the Tel Aviv Championship

The 1958 Tel Aviv championship was one of the longest ever played: it opened on July 11 and concluded exactly six months later. These unusual circumstances were brought on by the necessity of a play-off between the co-winners' Peralta and Smilttner and the latter's participation in the olympics during the match. With an even score after the first five games, the sixth destined to settle the issue once and for all was played on December 11 at the Reti Chess Club.

Game No. 705
White: Peralta
Black: Smilttner
Sicilian

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 g6 5.Ktc3 Bg7 6.Be3 Ktf6 7.Kt:c6 b:c 8.e5 Ktd5 9. Bd4 f6 10.f4 Qa5 11.c4 d5 12.f5 Rb8 13.Qf3 Ktb6 14.Bd3 Rb4 15.Be2 Ktg4 16.0-0-0 Kte5 17. Qf2 R:b3 18.K:b3 Qb4+ 19.Kc1 Q:e3 20.Bd4 Qb4 21.Rb3 0-0 22. Qd4 Qa5 23.Kb1 Rf8 24.Bc3 Qb4+ 25.Ka1 c5 26.Qa4 c4 27. Rb1! Qc6 28.Qa5 Re8 29.Be2 g:f 30.Q:a7 Q:c6 31.Rb5 Bd8 32.Rb6 Ktd7 33.Qe7 Kt:b6 34.Q:d8+ Bf8 35.Rd1 Ktc6 36.Q:d5 Q:d5 37. R:d5 c3 38.Be3 Kte7 39.Rd8 Be6 40. Bb4 e4? 41.Bd7. Black resigns.

Lasker—Reti 9½: 6½

The match between the two leading Tel Aviv clubs resulted in a convincing victory for the Lasker team. Both sides lacked their leading players (Oren, Alumi for Lasker, Smilttner, Peralta, Reuel, Rimon for Reti). In the top boards Dinner beat Wolfinger, Domnitz drew with Dr. Greungard, Gutti beat Meshian and Reuben beat Friedmann.

Petaenen Halfa Champion

The Haifa championship finally came to end with the following results: Potasman 9, Fischer 7½, Salman and Krebs 6½, Dr. Engel and Feuer 6, Palgi and Ben-Menahem 5½, Vilhora 4½, Feliksbrodt 3½, Stefak 2½, Klausner 1. It is interesting to note that the last two had the best results in the Haifa first division team.

The Championship of the Kibbutz Hameuhad, played off under the Swiss system with some 40 participants, was won by Uzi Geller (Givat Haim) with 7½ pts. out of nine games, unbeaten. He was followed by Isakson (Kfar Szold) and Ziv (Mashabei Sade) 7, Weisblit (Heftziba) 6½, Fasher (Cabri) 6, etc.

Main Borer of Beit Eera carried off the title of the Kibbutz Ha'artzi championship held in Givat Haviva with 43 participants (45 men and one woman), scoring 7½ points, in front of Wolberg (Ha'azit) 6½, Bernstein (Amir), Shragai, Ged Herzog (Ha'barot), Golan (Ein Hashofet, Toledo (Yad Mordechai) 6, etc. Some of the top players (Eeskin, Almog, Tamari) were absent this year.

In the Bnei Yam championship Blumenfeld was leading with 8 points after the 10th round, closely followed by Jonatan with 7½(1).

The Tel Aviv Team Championship will open on December 27 at the Davar conference hall with 10 teams taking part: Egged, El Al, Bank Leumi, P.O. Workers, "Davar," Holland Bank, The Government Printer, Hemet, State Controller, Ta'as. Games will be held fortnightly at the Histadrut Hapekidim House, 21 Rehov Ben-Yehuda. Last year's championship was won by the P.O. Workers in front of Davar and Ta'as.

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